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Municipal Tuberculosis Sanitarium  
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# Chicago Medical Recorder

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

TRI-STATE MEDICAL SOCIETY

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Volume XLVI

SEPTEMBER, 1924

Number Eight

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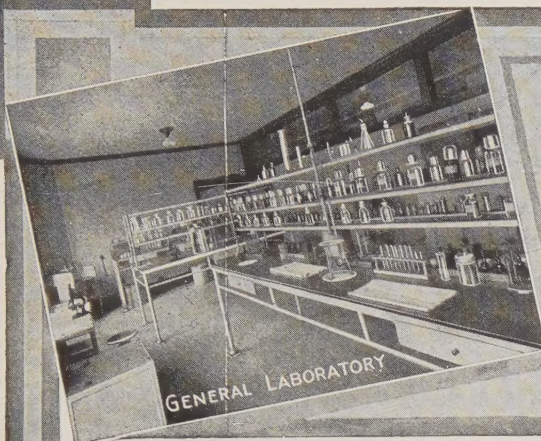
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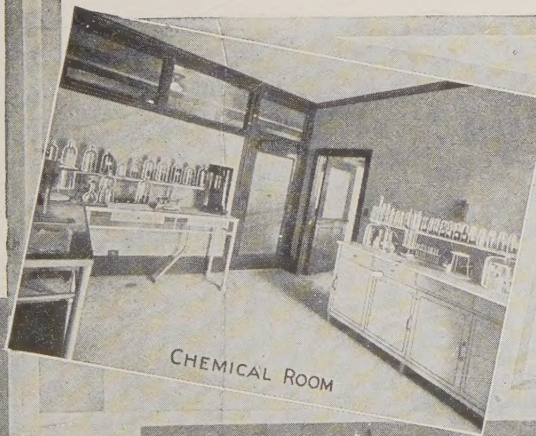
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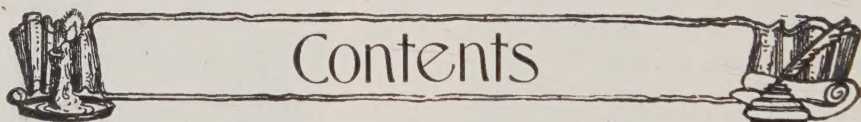


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|                                                                               |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| National Defense.....                                                         | 319 |
| Random Shots at Pacifists. By Col. Lee Alexander Stone.....                   | 321 |
| Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. By Emily Green Balch..... | 326 |
| The Red Menace. By Capt. C. B. Hopkins.....                                   | 333 |
| The Three Internationals. By Capt. W. L. Furburshaw .....                     | 346 |
| Bootlegging Mind Poison. By Fred R. Marvin.....                               | 354 |
| Frequently Changing Names.....                                                | 362 |
| Making a Soldier. By Jas. B. Fitzgerald.....                                  | 365 |
| Editorial .....                                                               | 370 |



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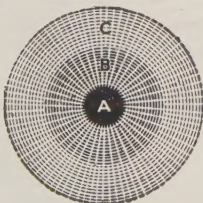


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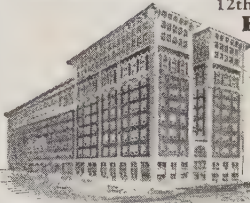




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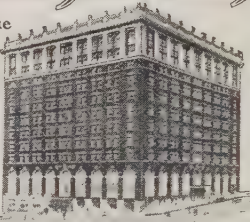
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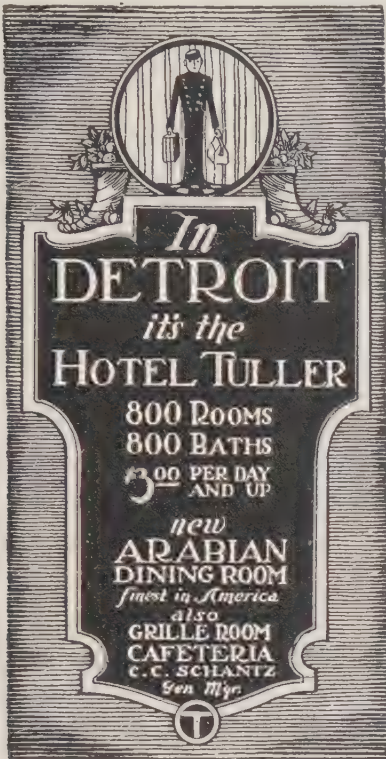
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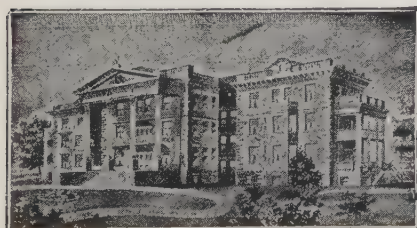
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## Original Articles

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### NATIONAL DEFENSE

This entire number of the RECORDER is devoted to papers having a bearing on National Defense. We feel that such a number is very much needed, hence the elimination of all articles pertaining to medicine.

This is the first time any such venture has been attempted by a medical publication. Desiring to set a precedent we have chosen articles having a bearing on national problems written by men who know whereof they speak. We hope that other publications will follow suit.

Municipalities employ, and keep on duty at all times, policemen and firemen to safeguard the community's interest and protect it against criminals and fire; the Nation has its Congress and Supreme Court to safeguard its interests; we put locks on our doors and windows to keep out invaders, and build fire and burglar proof vaults for the protection of our valuables. All of these are defense measures.

There are among us many who believe in a policy of non-resistance. They would gladly wield the knife that would emasculate the people of this nation and make of them spineless creatures incapable of defending anything. These same people refuse to see the folly of their actions and continue on their way, wilfully attempting to destroy that thing all true Americans hold most dear—love of their native land.

Pacifists charge that a national defense policy means militarism. Such a statement is far from being true. The United States soldier is the greatest believer in and teacher of the dogmas of peace—peace with



honor—peace with the heritage of dreams fulfilled and strong enough to last.

The National Defense Act of 1920 provides for just such a peace. It further provides that this nation shall see to it that it is fully protected against those who might seek to invade its shores.

The United States never has sought a war with any nation. If we have gone to war, it has been because we have been forced into it. We as a people will never approve a militaristic policy; nor will we be willing to yield our right to existence to any group of spineless creatures who believe in a policy of national non-resistance.

Pacifists demand the repeal of the National Defense Act; demand the abolition of the Army and Navy and all armed forces; demand an amendment to the Constitution making it illegal to prepare for, declare, or carry on war; demand that candidates for Congress promise to support this amendment and to vote against military expenditures of any kind. They approve the signing of the slacker's oath, the rape of religion, the subsidizing of the press, and the defeat of the Constitution of the United States. They regret that the Constitution provides for National Defense and an army and a navy. They claim that those who approve National Defense seek to make the United States a world bully and would approve any method that would destroy the Stars and Stripes and put the Red Eagle in its place.

When the tocsins of war sounded in 1917—the medical profession almost to a man offered its services to the nation. They rendered valiant service. Now is the time for them to again show their colors by backing any measure that will defeat the aims of pacifism.

The Officers Reserve Corps and the National Guard needs more members. A glorious opportunity to serve the country and the cause of National Defense is offered every doctor in the United States. If you are not now a member of the Reserve Corps or the National Guard, file your application at once with the Adjutant General of the Army at Washington or with the Corps Area, Commander of the Corps Area in which you reside.

Plant your heel squarely on the head of the viper who insists on making you a vassal.

## RANDOM SHOTS AT PACIFISTS

By LEE ALEXANDER STONE, M.D., LT. COL. M.I.O.R.C.  
CHICAGO

I believe every pacifist to be a Judas Iscariot. The mere fact that they refuse to accept an obligation to defend the country that gave them birth proves my statement.

The pacifist becomes a neuter by adopting a policy of non-resistance. True biologic entities are always willing to protect those for whom they are responsible.

Nearly every move looking toward the emasculation of the United States has come from aenemic spiritually underfed social workers, reformers, inquisitors, and other pestilential neuters who are rapidly filling the ranks of the "No more War" class with recruits with the result that many an organization of women and of men is becoming a national menace.

Pacifists make capital of the fact that they have sought the release of political prisoners, yet never once have I heard of them pleading for the release of soldiers imprisoned for some infraction of military law during the World War. They take great pride in seeking the release of those disloyal to their country at a time when their country needed her every son to remain true to her cause.

What pacifist's heart thrills at the mention of national defense? Yet all pacifists believe in the recognition of Russia and of her mad rulers.

Many pacifists claim to have refused to sign the "Slacker's Oath" and yet they have stood by those who have, nor have they ever been heard to condemn those who have signed it.

When Senator La Follette was fighting national preparedness, pacifists gloated with glee over his utterances. Read, if you please, the following from "A Line O' Type or Two" in the *Chicago Tribune* of August sixth; if you have any pacifist leanings this should kill them:

### BATTLING BOB

"Battling Bob! Yes, we recall when he battled against our entry into the war and, after we were in, battled against preparedness. We recall that week—Montfaucon—Nantillois—Madelaine Ferme—and down the main highway to Romagne. A brigade—one of ours—quickly trained and poorly equipped, even though having Browning automatic rifles, lost ground and left a thousand dead. Fritz was driven back, but not until he had gathered up several hundred of the new automatics. We followed into that hell, and the hillsides were dotted with chalk-white faces, whose deep, wide-open staring eyes mirrored the depth of an October sky, yet saw it not. We saw the price our boys had paid for those ridges taken in the face of a murdering fire from U. S. Brownings. We met a lad who told us how the first sight he ever had of 'the greatest gun in the world' was in the hands of a German—told us with tears running down his face how his buddy had gone west, for all he knew, from a Browning automatic, and alternately in his grief he stamped and cursed, then stood silently weeping out the bitterness of his own tragedy in that vast tragedy of a world war. 'Battling Bob!' I don't envy him; I would rather be that boy's



buddy, whose white cross keeps silent watch with the stars in far off Romagne.—  
THIRD DIVISION."

At a time when this country needed all of the help it could get from its politicians, "Battling (?) Bob" was throwing the weight of his influence with those who would have delighted in the overthrow of the government of the United States. Now many thousands of people declare they propose to support his plea for election to the presidency of this country.

One of the founders of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom was Rosika Schwimmer, the first woman soviet representative to a foreign government—Switzerland.

Recently Madame Kollontay, a leading member of the soviet government, stated that the wife and the prostitute should be put on the same footing. No doubt this meets with the approval of all pacifist biologic non-essentials. Kollontay would destroy the home and make all children the property of the state and would have the state assume full responsibility for their upbringing.

The slacker's oath says, "In case our country is at war I will not join, nor work for the Red Cross, nor make hospital supplies; I will not urge food conservation, I will not buy Liberty Bonds nor any similar war loans, I will not make munitions nor take a man's place in order to enable him to go to war."

This oath appears in the official minutes of the 1922 convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The slacker's oath was proposed as a test of membership by a member of the national committee of the National Women's Party, Miss Mary Winsor of Pennsylvania, an active member of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

A similar oath had been proposed on the floor of the international congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in 1919 at Zurich and was seconded by an American woman, a courier for the Soviet government of Russia and wife of Roger N. Baldwin, a notorious slacker and one of the original advocates in America of the slacker's oath. Mrs. Baldwin was a member of the League. This oath was distributed by the Women's International League during the 1922 convention at Washington and was kept on hand at its national headquarters.

Harriet Connor Brown, wife of a government official and member of the executive board of the Women's International League, is the author of a pamphlet entitled "America Menaced by Militarism," containing the slacker's oath and repeating the charges of the Women's International League, the National Council for the Prevention of War, and other peace bodies, that 85 percent of the revenues of the government are used for war. This assertion, on the face of it, is absurd; it is also false.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was formerly known as the Women's International Committee for Permanent

Peace. The Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace was established at the Hague Congress of pacifists in 1915. The Women's Peace Party of the United States, which sent a delegation of 50 to the Hague conference subsequently became the United States Section of the Women's International Committee, now the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

It is interesting to observe the circumstances under which the Hague conference was convened. The delegation sent from the United States was organized under the leadership of Madam Rosika Schwimmer of Hungary and Louis P. Lochner of Berlin, the organizer of the Communist News Service of the United States, and today the director in Berlin of the same news service called the Federated Press. Madame Schwimmer had been in the United States organizing the Women's Peace Party, which later was turned into the American section of the Women's International League. She also was connected with the old Women's International, a European organization of revolutionary and radical socialists. The International secretary of the Women's International was a German woman, Clara Zetkin, who in May, 1924, was elected to the Reichstag on the Communist ticket. She is a member of the Presidium, or central executive committee of the Communist International of Moscow. Prior to the Hague conference in 1915, a series of secret meetings were held in Europe by the Women's International at the call of Clara Zetkin. The group of women participating in these secret conferences issued the call for the Hague conference. A secret meeting of the Women's International organization was convened by Clara Zetkin in March, 1915, at Berne, Switzerland. One month later the Hague conference took place, at which a delegate from the secret meeting presented greetings from Clara Zetkin in behalf of the organization of which she was the head.

Participating in the secret conference was Madame Kollontay, the friend and associate of Clara Zetkin and mistress of Nicolai Lenin. Madame Kolontay is the leader of the woman's propaganda of the Communist movement which is presided over by the Presidium. The inspiration for the Hague conference of pacifists came directly from the women who are today the heads of the women's section of the Communists International.

Madame Schwimmer's connection with the women's section of the Third International became clearer in 1919 when she went to Switzerland as the Bolshevik Ambassador from Hungary under Bela Kun.

The Women's International League held congresses at Zurich in 1919, at Vienna in 1921 and at the Hague in 1922. The question of the slacker's oath was brought up at the Zurich congress. The proposal was made that this infamous pledge be made a qualification for admission to membership. The official proceedings of the Congress containing these discussions show that a substitute measure was accepted. The objection was made that if the slacker's oath were made a qualification for membership many



women would refuse to join the organization who would otherwise become members. In place of the slacker's oath it was decided to effect agreements between the different national branches of the League embodying the terms of the slacker's oath. Another resolution adopted at the Vienna Congress calls for the revisal of school texts and the introduction in schools of a universal auxiliary language. This work is now being carried out under the direction of a subsidiary organization known as the International Association for Peace Education. Prof. Augustus A. Thomas, of Portland, Maine, who recently offered a prize of \$25,000 for the best Peace Essay by a school boy or girl, is president of this organization. The Chicago Branch of this organization is known as the Association for Peace Education. Its board of directors includes Miss Ella Boynton, local chairman of the Women's International League, and a director of the national organization. It includes also President Wm. B. Owen of Chicago Normal College.

#### FIVE WOMEN'S INTERNATIONALS\*

The five great women's internationals (which are all more or less interlocked) follow:

1. *International Conference of Socialist and Labor Women*, organized 1893, by Klara Zetkin, German Communist. Meetings: Mainz, 1900; Stuttgart, 1907; Copenhagen, 1910; Berne (secret), March, 1915. This organization was the forerunner of:

2. *International Secretariat of Communist Women*, organized July, 1920, by Alexandra Kollontay, at Moscow. Meeting in conjunction with Communist International, July, 1921, and November, 1922.

3. *International Woman Suffrage Alliance*, organized 1905, at Berlin, Germany, by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

4. *Women's International League for Peace and Freedom*, organized 1915, at the Hague "Internationaler Frauenkongress," principally by Frau Rosika Schimmer, under the name "Women's Committee for Permanent Peace." Meetings: the Hague, 1915; Zurich, 1919; Vienna, 1921; the Hague, 1922 (in connection with the meetings of the Socialist International Federation of Labor Unions, to which the Women's International League sent ten delegates, who sat with the delegates from Soviet Russia).

It was at the Zurich meeting in 1919 that the Women's International League adopted the now famous "slacker vow" for an international strike of women against war service (see Official Report, International Congress of Women, Zurich, May 12 to 17, pp. 156, 161, 262) and the Socialist resolution for "gradual abolition of property privileges" (Official Report, pp. 101, 102, 261). The "slacker vow" was confirmed at the Vienna congress (Official Report, Third International Congress of Women, Vienna, July 10-17, 1921, pp. 195, 196, 252).

Full account of the "slacker vow" was printed in *The Woman Patriot* (June 15, 1922) and of the socialist resolution (November 15, 1922).

Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, is president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

5. *International Federation of Working Women*, organized November 6, 1919, at Washington, D. C., by Mrs. Raymond Robins, president of Women's Trade Union League. Meetings: Washington, November 6, 1919; Geneva, October, 1921, where Mrs. Robins urged women to take "direct action in politics" for

\*The Woman Patriot, April 15, 1923.

"bread and peace" (see Official Report of Women's Trade Union League, or *Woman Patriot*, December 1, 1922). This *International Federation of Working Women*, like the *Women's International League*, is affiliated with the *Socialist International Federation of Trade Unions* at Amsterdam, with which the American Federation of Labor has declined to participate because it requires *renunciation of national entity*, "even to *renunciation of the national entity of the Republic of the United States*" (see Official Statement by American Federation of Labor, November 22, 1922, or *New York Times*, November 23).

#### TWO COMMUNIST AND THREE AMERICAN LEADERS

The two *avowedly* Socialist women's internationals are led by Klara Zetkin, who presided with Lenin at the last Communist International, and signed alone the recent open letter for an international mass-strike *for the Communist International (Imprecorr.*, January 19, 1923), and by Alexandra Kollontay, first Soviet Commissar of Public Welfare, now Soviet Minister to Norway.

The two *implicitly* Socialist women's internationals (the Women's International League and the International Federation of Working Women) are presided over by Miss Jane Addams and Mrs. Raymond Robins, respectively, and affiliated with the Amsterdam Socialist International Federation of Trade Unions, to which Klara Zetkin's recent letter was addressed.

The feminist International Woman Suffrage Alliance, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president, is dominated largely by socialists, and has acted more as a *training school* for women revolutionists, as appears elsewhere.

Thus two rabid communists—Klara Zetkin and Alexandra Kollontay—and three American feminist-pacifists run the five women's internationals.

#### WORLD-WIDE HUNTS FOR "AROUSED" WOMEN

These women's internationals are not natural growths, but artificially stimulated organizations resulting from great "agitation tours." Before each of them, it has been necessary to get somebody to "arouse" and "stimulate" the women. Thus for two years before the International Woman Suffrage Alliance congress at Budapest, in 1913, Mrs. Catt and Frau Schwimmer were touring the earth to drum up delegations; Frau Schwimmer (whose best language was advertised as German) taking the European circuit, while Mrs. Catt ranged through Japan, Hong Kong, Australia, Java and other South Sea Islands in the hunt for "progressive" women (see *Jus Suffragii*, July 15, 1911). Again, Frau Schwimmer conducted an agitation tour of the United States from August, 1914, to March, 1915, to drum up the Internationaler Frauenkongress; Alexandra Kollontay made two openly advertised "agitation tours" of America in 1915 and 1916; while at present, Mrs. Catt has been touring Central Europe and South America for six months to "arouse" the women for the coming Rome congress; and Miss Jane Addams, since last December, has been touring China, India and the East generally for the Women's International League.

Meanwhile, *Frau Rosika Schwimmer is still in America*, and has been stopping at the home of Lola Maverick Lloyd, a director of the National Woman's Party, at Chicago, and is reported to be a constant visitor at Hull House, one of the original schools of revolutionary internationalism, socialized "welfare" work, and disloyal pacifism.

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Those believing Russia to possess an ideal government should read "Under the Red Flag," by Richard Eaton, and published by Brentanos.

I would suggest also that my readers read "Peace and Bread in Time of War," by Jane Addams. Miss Addams stated in a letter recently that



I have misunderstood her and cited the above book as evidence. I read the book and found it full of pacifist utterances and "granny" tales told during the war by misguided reformers or deliberate falsifiers.

"The Woman Patriot," published in Washington, D. C., is a real example of true patriotic endeavor. It is fighting Socialism and all un-American enterprises. It is worthy of the support of every loyal citizen. Subscription price \$2.00 per year.

See article, "*Pacifists and Reds*," by Lee Alexander Stone, in the June, 1924, issue of the CHICAGO MEDICAL RECORDER.

Attention also is called to "The Right to Fight" by Sherwood Eddy, published in 1918. Eddy, now a pacifist, did not believe in pacifism in 1918.

Communism Depends Upon Feminism.—"If Bolshevism fails it will be because we could not get the mass of women interested."—Nicolai Lenin (Associated Press dispatch, February 27, 1919).

25 E. Washington St., Chicago, Illinois.

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[The following article by Miss Emily Green Balch is published at the request of Miss Jane Addams. Miss Addams was quite offended at the article, "*Pacifists and Reds*," by Col. Lee Alexander Stone, which appeared in the June, 1924, issue of the CHICAGO MEDICAL RECORDER. The publishing of this article by Miss Balch is in no way an apology for Col. Stone's splendid article, but is printed to give Miss Addams an opportunity to define her position in her own terms.]

## WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM—SOME THINGS THAT IT IS AND SOME THINGS THAT IT IS NOT

By EMILY GREEN BALCH

Various misrepresentations, to use no harsher word, have recently been given currency in regard to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom as well as in regard to other peace societies and other associations of women.

In general for an organization, as for an individual, the best way to make oneself understood is simply to go on doing one's work vigorously and well. In this case, however, so much downright falsehood has been mixed with honest misconception, and the attacks have been so persistent that various people and even some organized bodies have been puzzled or misled. Therefore, though it seems a waste of time to go into such a mass of preposterous absurdities as most of the allegations are, it may clear the atmosphere, and save the answering of individual inquiries in detail, to make a specific statement as to the various points that have been raised, however wildly and irresponsibly.

The League has everything to gain by being better known. Its whole object is to lay its ideas before people in order to get them realized

and the pleasant side of the clamor is the number of people that it sets to inquiring about its work.

The war brought with it in all countries a certain amount of hysteria which has not yet wholly subsided. Naturally, perhaps though with a curious lack of discernment, peace organizations have been accused of being pro-German by some who identified patriotism with war on Germany and who at the same time admired and imitated "Prussianism" in the sense of high-handed suppression of the liberties of the citizen and exaltation of military methods over those of reason and good-will.

Among organizations which have sprung up to exploit post-war fears and prejudices there are undoubtedly sincere and well meaning elements mixed up with disreputable individuals bent on fishing in the troubled waters which had been so lucrative during the war.

Together with the opposition to peace societies has gone a violent attack on some of the leading organizations of women.

It is charged that there is an interlocking system. *The International Council of Women* is named as the "Clearing House" and a few "Key Women" are said cleverly to dominate the whole.

Among the 37 constituent organizations named are the following, taken at random: The National Kindergarten Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Council of Jewish Women, the American Association of University Women, the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the American Lovers of Music and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

The Council is accused of setting on foot a revolution in the United States and of working to carry out a program ordered from Moscow.

Was there ever such mid-summer madness?

One aspect of this attack has been so well dealt with by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell in "A Slander Quashed." It refers to the fact that the so-called "Spiderweb Chart" was the work of the librarian of the Chemical Warfare Service of the War Department and had been actually circulated from the office of General Fries of that service. Secretary Weeks' letter to Mrs. Maud Wood Park expressing regret for that amazing act is appended.

This opposition to the organized work of women has another side. It is evidently related to the fact that they have succeeded in carrying through certain reforms, that they are believed to stand behind prohibition and that they seem likely to effect other social advances such as a lessening of the National reproach of child labor.

Why is it that the Associated Industries of Kentucky, Inc., and the Associated Industries of New York State, Inc., have reprinted and spread abroad the silly articles already referred to? Why do industries spend their good money in trying to make the public believe that great public spirited bodies of women like the Y. W. C. A. and the National League of Women Voters are Bolsheviks in disguise?



The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, besides being included in this general attack, has been singled out for special abuse, more particularly on the occasion of its Fourth International Congress, which met in Washington May 1-7, and in connection with the meetings arranged for the passengers on the "Pax Special" train which carried the party of foreign delegates to this Congress from Washington to Chicago for the Summer School held there by the W. I. L. P. F., May 17-31.

The League has existed since 1915. It is an international body organized in almost all civilized countries, including England, France and Belgium, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. Its international president is Jane Addams of Hull House. The section for the United States has its office at 1403 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.; its chairman is Mrs. William I. (Hannah Clothier) Hull, wife of the well-known professor of international law at the Quaker college at Swarthmore, Penn.

The objects, character and work of the organization, both national and international, can be fully studied in its literature, which it is glad to supply.

All its meetings are public. It has no relations with any government or government agents. When it desires to take action in regard to any matter of public policy it proceeds in the usual way by means of petitions, resolutions, delegations, or personal interviews, or through the press. It never receives instructions or suggestions from any government as to any of its policies.

It is financed (unfortunately very inadequately as yet) in the ordinary way by membership fees and private contributions. The money of the Section for the United States comes wholly from American sources. The funds for its office in Geneva and other international expenses also come mainly from the United States, since in general Americans alone have any financial margin at present. The support comes chiefly from people of very modest means and in small amounts.

The idea that the W. I. L. P. F. has a mysterious connection with Soviet Russia and helps to spread its propaganda is moonshine. This would seem sufficiently obvious from the very fact that the W. I. L. P. F. is diametrically opposed to every form of dictatorship, to red armies as to armies of every color, to violence in revolution as elsewhere, and to the class war, and from the fact that it adopts no economic "ism," communism or other.

The basis of this preposterous idea, so far as it has any basis of honest misconception, is doubtless the fact that the W. I. L. P. F. has advocated the recognition of the existing government of Russia. In this it stood with many statesmanlike men, in and out of office (including Senator Borah) and followed the policy of Washington and Jefferson with regard to the revolutionary government of France at a time when it was under the dictatorship of nine individuals. Its policy was not based on any approval of

Russian principles or politics but on the belief that to enter into normal relations with all countries makes for peace and world order. For this reason it urged the recognition of Mexico and would doubtless be for the recognition of any country in like case. To single out the case of Russia alone gives a quite false impression.

Another matter that has caused misunderstanding, apparently, is its advocacy of the release of political prisoners. In this case, too, its action has nothing to do with the opinions of those in question, but is based on considerations of public policy and fair play, and here again the W. I. L. P. F. is working in excellent company.

Mixed up with absurd allegations like those referred to are others which, while false, are more or less plausible misrepresentations of the truth and others which are true but are also entirely to the credit of the W. I. L. P. F. when cleared of the cloud of misrepresentation with which they have been accompanied.

The so-called Slacker's Oath is an instance of the former. The fact is that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom *has consistently stood against binding its members by any pledge*. Though one was proposed once at an international congress and once at a meeting of the United States Section, it was both times voted down and has never since, I believe, been brought up.

There are several reasons why the League has taken this position. One is the belief that it is not ethical to bind oneself in regard to future action and that the individual should remain free to follow conscience when the moment in all its concrete reality arrives. Another reason is that the league does not wish to shut out those who would refuse to accept such a test if it were made the basis of membership.

The League, as defined by the statement of objects in its International Constitution, is a body of women who are opposed to all war, to all sorts and kinds of war.

This signifies no undervaluation of the heroism and sacrifice that have been poured out in war in the past. It means that we believe that the time has come when there must be no more war and that there need be no more war if men and women would only think so and shape international policies accordingly.

A second point that evidently needs elucidation is the policy of the W. I. L. P. F. in regard to disarmament. It maintains that while general disarmament is the goal, little progress can be made if everyone waits for everyone else. It urges that in each country efforts be made to educate that country towards disarmament and it advocates the calling of an International Conference for the outlawry of war and the attempt to find the way to translate this phrase into reality, in order that the day may be hastened when armies, and navies, and air craft for war purposes, and



poison gas and all war atrocities may be as obsolete as the armour of the middle ages or the poisoned arrow of the savage.

It is not a change in human nature that is needed but development of the full capacities of human nature as it is and an application of as much intelligence to make the mechanisms of world relations function without friction as now goes into our mechanical miracles. It is very difficult to understand the timorousness of the military-minded. They seem to be afraid that pacifists are going to bring it about, that America will awaken some fine morning to find itself unarmed in a world of armed enemies. As if the United States could disarm until the mass of her people were convinced that it was safe and right, and voted to do so! As if they could be convinced before many a long step has been taken toward that "New International Order" for which the League works and for which all Christian people pray when they say "Thy Kingdom Come."

As for the Youth Movement, about which there seems to be a good deal of misapprehension, it is of course not an organization nor even a unified movement but ferment of ideas of various sorts among young people the world over. The W. I. L. P. F. is eager to keep in touch with the questions and aspirations of the young in whose hands the future lies, it is eager to see young people rouse themselves and help create a free and peaceful world.

It might be added that the W. I. L. P. F. would unquestionably be opposed to any effort to get children to bind themselves by any sort of promise as to what they would or would not do in case of war, though the question seems never to have been raised.

Entirely false is the impression that some have tried to create associating the W. I. L. P. F. with disrespect to the flag. The story that members present at a meeting of the International Council of Women at Decatur refused to salute the flag can be characterized only by that "shorter and uglier word." It is interesting in this connection that the great flag which adorned the platform at the League's recent International Congress at Washington was loaned by the kindness of one of the Government Departments. If only exploitation of a beautiful symbol in unworthy ways could be prevented and the flags of the whole world could come to represent only what is best in the respective countries!

Emphatically false also is the statement that the Washington meeting made attacks upon the Government of the United States. On the contrary, the delegates from all countries took great pleasure in going to the White House, where President Coolidge received all its members without exception, and the Congress voted an expression of its profound satisfaction over the President's proposal to call an international conference to discuss armaments and international law.

Absolutely false is the statement, said to have been made in a publication called the Worker, that the W. I. L. P. F. cooperated with the Com-

munist Workers' Party in organizing the so-called Federated Farm-Labor Party.

False, too, is the statement that the New International Order for which the W. I. L. P. F. stands is "consistent with the class-warfare program of Socialist and Communist Internationalism." It is on the contrary absolutely incompatible with all warfare and all violence.

It is true that the W. I. L. P. F. wants to do its part to "remove the economic causes of war," though it is far from supposing that war has no other roots than these. What can a man be thinking who brings this forward as if it were a crime? Does anyone doubt that there are economic causes of war? Is there anyone who does not wish to get rid of them?

At its International Congress at Vienna in 1921, the W. I. L. P. F. voted in favor of "laws looking to the gradual abolition of property privileges" in connection with its desire for "the peaceful solution of the conflicts between classes as between nations." It specified, as methods, taxation, inheritance duties and land reform, development of economic independence and individual freedom, and the awakening and strengthening, among the well-to-do, of "the earnest will to transform the economic system in the direction of social justice." Is there anything "red" in this? Is not freedom from special privilege a basic element in what we call Americanism? And is it not clear that opposing, as the League does, all violent efforts to right injustices, the existence of which no one denies, it is the more bound to see that social peace must mean not "social stagnation" but "Social Progress."

It is true that the League has wanted to see German and Russian children fed when they are starving and Japanese earthquake sufferers aided. Who does not?

It is quite true that the W. I. L. P. F., at one of its international congresses voted in favor of an auxiliary international language such as Esperanto or Ido. This fact points to no connection with Soviet Russia, which so far as the writer knows did not interest itself in this question so early. The fact is, of course, that commercial considerations are what mainly, as yet give Esperanto its importance and that causes it to be taught in the schools of such hard-headed and progressive countries as Scotland and Switzerland. It is also important for the advancement of science but the basis of the interest of the W. I. L. P. F. is the belief that it can also serve the cause of understanding and good relations among peoples.

Doubtless all efforts to set forth what seems to members of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom the immense reasonableness of their position will fail to convince those who read the future, as the past, in terms of armed conflict and whose patriotism naturally takes its color from this.

But to those who believe in a peaceful, orderly, free and friendly world the league appeals for cooperation and support.

The letter referred to in the text addressed by the U. S. Secretary of

War, Hon. John W. Weeks, to Mrs. Maud Wood Park, president of the League of Women Voters, under date of April 16, 1924, is as follows:

"All of the charts complained of in the possession of the Chemical Warfare Service have been ordered destroyed. Gen. Fries has been directed to inform all persons to whom these charts have been distributed from his office that there are errors in the chart, and to request their destruction. I regret that charts containing the errors pointed out by your committee were circulated by any branch of the War Department."

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*The following foreign cable tells its own story. Read it and think!*

### **RUSSIAN KIDDIES BETRAY PARENTS FOR BIT OF CANDY**

**By Donald Day**

Riga, Latvia, June 12.—Should Bolshevism continue another two years travelers will find the Christian religion only represented in Russia by a few mendicant priests and nuns, according to Archbishop Nicolai Solovay, who is here awaiting an American vise to enter the United States.

Archbishop Solovay says that the soviet government has driven thousands of priests from their churches, and emptied scores of convents. Starving monks and sisters beg before the doors of the few churches remaining open. According to the prelate the children are taught to spy on their parents and demand the removal of ikons and religious mottoes which decorate the walls of Russian homes.

#### **Bribed With Candy**

"The children's Cheka, which is even more terrible than the adult organization, costs the Communist government little to maintain," Archbishop Solovay explained. "Children betraying their parents are given a few pieces of candy or an automobile ride. The children are being taught to regard priests as omens of ill luck. Children seeing them turn around three times, cross their fingers and spit, mumbling, 'The devil passes, bad luck go with him.'"

"It is impossible to hold Sunday schools in Russia today, the soviet government considering the teaching of religion to persons under eighteen as counter revolutionary activity. Priests and nuns caught visiting homes to give Bible lessons are arrested and deported. Priests have no citizenship rights with the rest of the bourgeoisie, so trials are seldom held to act on their cases. Their incomes are rarely more than ten gold rubles (\$5) monthly.

"In order to keep the children from the churches, the Communists give entertainments and distribute candy at the same time that religious services are held. During Easter time in the town of Holm, Pskov province, a boy won first prize at an entertainment staged by the local Communists by burlesquing Christ upon the cross. The 14 year old youth received five yards of silk, which prize he promptly gave to his 12 year old mistress.

#### **Watch for Teachers**

"I recognized Chekaists at all the services I held during the past three years. They attend the churches regularly in order to prevent the priests from appealing to their congregations for aid. They also seek school teachers who are deported immediately after being found attending church.

"Russia today is a vast mad house. Shortly before I left Moscow the soviet papers published stories of terrible immorality existing in Moscow cemeteries



which are being used as parks by the criminal element. Many tombs were emptied, the coffins being used for disorderly purposes or as hiding places for moonshine stills. I want permission to enter America to relate these horrors and also to plead with the American churches to aid the Russian church."

American officials at Riga hold little hope of Archbishop Solovay receiving an American visa. Officials here allege that he is an impostor, whereas it is stated that he will be executed immediately should he return to Russia.

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## THE RED MENACE

### AN ADDRESS ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

By C. B. HOPKINS, CAPT. M. I.—O. R. C., CHICAGO

While the theme of my address is the Red Menace, the fundamental principle underlying all I shall have to say is the broad subject of National Defense. Let me begin by calling your attention to the six basic purposes for forming this government as given in the preamble to the Constitution of the United States:

1. To form a More Perfect Union,
2. Establish Justice,
3. Insure Domestic Tranquillity,
4. Provide for the Common Defense,
5. Promote the General Welfare,
6. Secure the Blessings of Liberty.

I believe that the Constitution of the United States is the greatest document ever conceived in the human brain; and in the preservation of our country, established under its provisions, there is no sacrifice too great for us to make. Any organization, institution or individual that has for its purpose even in the remotest or slightest degree, the desire or effect, directly or indirectly, to tear down or destroy that structure is the enemy of every American and should be considered as such.

In insisting on an adequate National Defense for the perpetuation of the Governmental institution established by our fathers we are not inspired by selfish motives, nor are we clamoring for war. On the contrary, it is that an intelligent preparation be made that will inevitably result in permanent peace. When the United States falls, civilization crumbles. I say it behooves us to keep close to that "Power that has made and preserved us a Nation." We must "Trust in God and keep our powder dry." It will further a rational contemplation of the subject if we will at all times bear in mind that a careful analysis of the activities of our War Department cannot fail to convince one that the army is an enormous constructive organization. Destruction is far from being its only purpose.

Much is being said at the present time regarding restricting immigration and possibly stopping it for awhile. I am not ready to say immigration should be stopped, but I do say certain types of immigrants should be excluded. There is room here for any reputable person from a foreign shore who desires sanctuary, providing he comes here willing to assimilate

American ideals. But there is not room for him who flees from intolerable conditions in his home-land and then seeks by every means at his command to tear down our American institutions and substitute those he sought to escape from.

America as the world's greatest melting pot appears altruistic, but there are various uses for melting pots. One is used for mixing; another is used for separating the impure from the pure. I am for the American melting pot that rids the foreigner of objectionable characteristics and qualities. I am not in favor of the idealistic melting pot that mixes foreigner and American, making one a little better and the other not quite so good. We must not pull our Americanism down to meet the requirements of the immigrant who will not allow himself to be lifted up to the standards we require.

There is a distinction and a difference between Americanization and Americanism. Americanization is that process by which the foreigner becomes acquainted with our political and economic systems. He may become thoroughly educated along these lines and still be far from what we consider a good American. Americanism is established when he becomes converted to our ideals, accepting them as his own and is actively in accord with them. He is then an American, no matter where he was born. Americanism is a principle, not a geographical condition.

There was a time, and not so very long ago, that when one spoke of a "red" we immediately visualized a wild-eyed, long-haired, unkempt individual running around with a bomb in his possession. He was an individualist, opposed to organized society and wanted to get rid of it the quickest way possible—by blowing it to kingdom-come.

His place has been taken by the "red" who is exceedingly dangerous. He is organized, strongly financed, resourceful, subtle, capable and a close student of human nature, many jumps ahead of his dupes in thinking. These dupes would not intentionally do this country harm, but they are people of more or less prominence. And because of their prominence and standing they help the cause of their exploiters far more than if they were considered out and out "reds."

The Communist "red" holds the world's stage today. The Communist party of Moscow operates in the United States under the name of "The Workers Party of America" in an effort to give it a political significance, but it is out and out revolutionary in every phase of its activity. So adroitly does the Communist work that our churches, colleges, schools, women's clubs, yes, even the halls of our senate and congress are being used in his interests. When Secretary Hughes comes out as emphatically as he did regarding Communist activities in this country, does any thinking person imagine he would say what he did if he did not know whereof he spoke? He has the unlimited machinery of this Government behind him

to secure correct information, and he has it. Of that there cannot be the slightest doubt.

The best idea of communism that can be imparted in a brief way is to give the six fundamentals as set forth in the Communist Manifesto, published in 1848 by Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, viz.:

The abolition of private property,  
of all rights of inheritance,  
of the family,  
of marriage,  
of religion,  
of the distinction between town and country.

Can you imagine what chaos would prevail under such conditions? No family, no home ties, no marriage, no religion! A man having no interest in the mother of his child. The woman no choice as to the father of her offspring, nor special claim upon him. It is the Communist doctrine that God must be banished—there is no religion. What country, what people, can prosper under such conditions?

In "The International of Youth," November, 1923, page 16, is an article captioned, "Opium for the People." It carries a cartoon depicting a man, evidently intended to typify a capitalist, endeavoring to hold up a cross of heavy timber that a man in working garments is trying to beat down with sledge-hammer. The article mentioned is in answer to a misguided Communist comrade who has tried to prove that a Communist can be a believer in God. In refuting that claim the article states:

"A good Communist is one who really possesses a Marxian outlook; and the Communist Party that regards the Marxian viewpoint as a side issue is not a good Communist Party. \* \* \* \*

"The propaganda of Atheism belongs to our propaganda; must now form a branch of our party work. We must follow advice which Engels gave, the translation and wide distribution of the French atheistic literature of the eighteenth century."

"These lines are from Comrade Lenin and were published in *The New Life*, No. 28, December 3, 1905. Comrade Lenin did not shrink from the explanation that atheistic propaganda is necessarily a part of our propaganda" \* \* \* \*

"Religion is opium for the people. Religion is a kind of spiritual liquor in which the slaves of capital may drown their human woes; their demands for a life worthy of human beings."

Of the writer whose article provoked such emphatic refutation, the *New Life* goes on to say:

"With astonishing audacity Comrade Hoglund strives to prove the Communist Party is not the enemy of religion. Mental liquor, opium for the people, a kind of spiritual oppression—thus Comrades Lenin and Marx characterize religion.

"But however we designate it, it is quite clear that it is the duty of every Communist to fight against this liquor, this opium."

The third annual convention of the Workers Party of America was held in Chicago, December 30th and 31st and January 1st and 2nd, 1923



and 1924. I have a confidential report of that convention in my possession. Relative to Communism and Religion, and the controversy just referred to, this report states:

"Wicks discussed the action of the Enlarged Executive, in relation to the Swedish controversy over religion, and declared that no Communist could be a religionist; and said the American party should devote more time to anti-religious propaganda."

In view of the definite stand communism takes against religion, is it not astounding and almost unbelievable that clergymen are rising to the defense of those seeking to establish communism in this country? As a man who has the profoundest respect and reverence for matters religious, I would not advance such an inference had I not substantiating proofs, which I will submit before I conclude.

Into the country where communism has its inception various "delegates" and "commissions" have gone to make "first hand investigations" of conditions. Is it strange that almost without exception they have returned seemingly impressed with what they "saw" and "learned"? It is, until one thinks a little. When they arrive in Russia the stage is all set for them. They are taken in charge by those that permit them to see and learn only what it is desirable they shall from the communistic standpoint. How could it be otherwise? They are unable to speak or read the language, and are utter strangers to all conditions there. Of course the Communists see to it that sovietism is set forth in glaring triumph. The populace turns out in gala attire to demonstrate the wonderful "blessings" enjoyed—but woe to those who refuse to dance to the piper's tune!

You will recall how Emma Goldman extolled the glories of Soviet Russia from one end of this country to the other so effectively that your Uncle Sam finally made it imperative that she take up her residence there. With regard to the setting of the stage she has this to say in her recent book, "My Disillusionment in Russia":

"Even the children had to serve that end. The well-kept schools were for show, for the foreign missions and delegates who were visiting Russia. Everything was lavished on these show schools at the cost of the others. I remember how everybody was startled in Petrograd by an article in the Petrograd *Pravda* of May, disclosing appalling conditions in the schools. A committee of the Young Communist organizations investigated some of the institutions. They found the children dirty, full of vermin, sleeping on filthy mattresses, fed on miserable food, punished by being locked in dark rooms for the night, forced to go without their suppers and even beaten. The number of officials and employes in the schools was nothing less than criminal. In one school, for instance, there were 138 of them to 125 children. In another, 40 to 25 children. All these parasites were taking the bread from the very mouths of these unfortunate children."

Miss Goldman is especially severe on American Communists who, without any immediate contact with Russia, are enthusiastically in favor of spreading the conditions prevailing there. She refers to them as "traveling salesmen." She intimates there are those in this country in the employ

of the Communists, and I think Emma is certainly qualified as an expert witness in this regard. She says:

"Those familiar with the real situation in Russia, and who are not under the mesmeric influence of Bolshevik superstition, or in the employ of the Communists, will bear me out that I have given a true picture. The rest of the world will learn it."

Dear old Emma! If that "disillusionment" had arrived several years sooner it would have saved some of us many sleepless hours who were detailed to cover her "red" activities during, and immediately after, the war.

Good Bishop Blake of the Methodist church is among those who "discovered" great things in Soviet Russia. I heard him say this: "The Soviet Government is under the dictatorship of the Communist party, and the Communist party is controlled by what I think is a body of very capable, very clever and very sincere men. I went to Russia with fear and trembling. The press here reported riots and dangers of every description. I found Moscow as peaceful and quiet as any American city. I give it to you as my judgment that there are fewer major crimes—murders and hold-ups—in Moscow than in Chicago." At the conclusion of Bishop Blake's address a Chicago school teacher told me that children in her room who were recent arrivals from Russia had told her just the reverse regarding the safety of Moscow. Girls especially had given her other information.

The Bishop's impressions did not agree with authentic reports on that subject. Please do not misunderstand me. I do not for a moment infer he intentionally told that which was not so. He reported what he "saw." He saw what it was intended he should—and no more. By going to the proper officials of his own government he could have been advised fully and truthfully of conditions in Soviet Russia, or any other country he might have been interested in. And he would have maintained the dignity and prestige of himself and his office.

There is at present a senatorial clamor for the "recognition" of Russia. With regard to that I say it is high time our statesmen, our clergy and our citizenry become imbued with the idea of recognizing the claims of the United States to their thoughts, services and support.

Briefly, this is what recognition of Russia will mean to America:

It will mean the official recognition of an enemy that now is working secretly to undermine the Government of the United States, and replace it with Sovietism.

It will bring into every industrial city of the United States a Soviet Consulate, with its extra territorial rights, transplanting into these American cities an official piece of Soviet soil with all its poisons and Communist plots.

It will bring an army of Soviet emissaries working under the stamp of officialdom, free to undermine our Government, and free to join hands with their brothers who are already here, who then can come out into the open, secure under ambassadorial protection.

Do you think good Americans want such a condition brought to pass?

That group of "capable, sincere men" that Bishop Blake spoke about

is the Third Internationale. It is the inner circle that dominates the Communist party, and a specific function is to spread the Communist doctrines in foreign countries, particularly the United States. This is its scheme: to get the rest of the world to disarm in the hope that it can in the meantime build its armies to sufficient size and strength to conquer the unarmed world for Communism. How efficiently the Third Internationale is functioning is evidenced by the fact that there are over three hundred pacifist organizations in the United States today. There is a group of some forty-five persons who manage to get on the directorates and other positions of influence in these pacifist bodies so that the policies of all the organizations are dominated through an inspired source.

Listen to what the Communists themselves say of pacifism. The published proceedings of the Fourth Congress of the Communist International, held in Moscow in November and December, 1922, containing the "Resolution on Tactics of the Communist International," refers to the propaganda of pacifism in other countries as "the pacifist illusion." The resolution goes on to state:

"The most elementary task of a workers' government must consist in arming the proletariat; in disarming the bourgeois counter-revolutionary organizations; in introducing control of production; in putting the chief burden of taxation upon the rich and in breaking down the resistance of the counter-revolutionary bourgeoisie. Through the united struggle of all the workers the entire state machinery is to get into the hands of the workers' government.

"Every big strike today assumes the importance of a great political event. It is the duty of the Communist parties of all countries to widen the scope of the numerous economic strikes that frequently break out, to deepen them, and wherever possible to lead them on to political strikes and combats.

"It is also the self-evident duty of the Communist parties to take advantage of the defensive struggles to so strengthen the revolutionary consciousness and militancy of the working masses, that these struggles, given the proper forces, might turn the defensive into an offensive. \* \* \* The situation remains objectively revolutionary and the slightest outbreak may become today the point of issue for great revolutionary struggles."

Can any one read or listen to the foregoing and have any doubt as to the intent of the Communists to overthrow governments by force? It is regrettable that a portion of our clergy and club women, through a laudable desire to establish peace, are unwittingly being used to further this dread propaganda. This is a matter of grave concern because of the tremendous opportunity for influence possessed by the pulpit and organized womanhood. If these agencies are in sympathy and accord with the Government's program they can be of inestimable aid in furthering it. But misinformed and misguided into definite opposition their adverse influence is most distressing.

I believe that the clergy, with one or two possible exceptions, does not intentionally aid those whose teachings are inimical to Americanism. They are apparently being led astray by those playing on their humanitarian



impulses. But whatever the intent, the effect is the same. Bear in mind that poison given by mistake has the same effect as if administered by intent. Aiding pacifism to undermine our national safety is administering poison to our existence as a government.

None of us wants war. War is hell! But so long as human frailties prevail there will be wars between individuals, groups and nations. If men can not fight with fire-arms they will fight with clubs or stones—if they want to fight. Not until envy, hate and greed are eliminated from the hearts of men will warfare cease. Discharging a police force will not prevent crime. Doing away with our army will not prevent war. We are not an offensive nation from a military standpoint, and we must have an army of sufficient size and strength that will deter other nations from molesting us.

It will be of interest to observe the size and strength of the army maintained by the instigators of the pacifist movement throughout the world. The following are the latest U. S. Government statistics, dated November 1st, 1923:

|                                                                                       |           |           |  |             |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|--|-------------|
| Total population of Russia and allied republics, exclusive far Eastern republic ..... |           |           |  | 129,596,000 |
| Regular Army:                                                                         |           |           |  |             |
| Infantry .....                                                                        | 300,000   |           |  |             |
| Cavalry .....                                                                         | 60,000    |           |  |             |
| Technical troops .....                                                                | 95,000    |           |  |             |
| Artillery .....                                                                       | 25,000    |           |  |             |
| Auxiliary, including Chon. ....                                                       | 40,000    | 550,000   |  |             |
| State political Dept.:                                                                |           |           |  |             |
| Border units .....                                                                    | 60,000    |           |  |             |
| Internal units .....                                                                  | 90,000    | 150,000   |  |             |
| Total under arms.....                                                                 |           | 700,000.  |  |             |
| Organized reserves .....                                                              | 232,760   |           |  |             |
| Trained Reserves, Unorg.....                                                          | 4,500,000 | 4,732,760 |  |             |
| TOTAL TRAINED MAN POWER.....                                                          |           |           |  | 5,432,000   |
| This is how the United States figures compare:                                        |           |           |  |             |
| Total population .....                                                                |           |           |  | 110,000,000 |
| Regular army .....                                                                    | 125,000   |           |  |             |
| Organized reserves .....                                                              | 70,000    |           |  |             |
| National Guard .....                                                                  | 215,000   |           |  |             |
| TOTAL TRAINED MAN POWER.....                                                          |           |           |  | 410,000     |

And Russia, with thirteen times the trained man power that we possess, is fostering pacifism in the United States.

Two organizations stand at the front of radical and revolutionary movements in the United States in both its political and industrial aspects. In some measure the work of each is over-lapping and they are both working to the same end. Their community of interest, and their harmonious relations are such as to often make it difficult to distinguish between them, or to place responsibility for certain phases of revolutionary activity in this country. Both are seeking the overthrow of the American capitalist system, and a redistribution of the nation's wealth. Both aim at the seizure of political power that means governmental control, and in its wake the establishment of a socialistic and bolshevist rule. Both seek the destruction

of the American Federation of Labor and the creation of "one big union," upon which will rest the political, social, industrial and financial structure of the country.

These two organizations are the American Civil Liberties Union and the Trade Union Educational League. Previous to the advent of the latter organization the American Civil Liberties Union was pre-eminent as the leader of the radical movement of the country. But the Trade Union Educational League, founded by William Z. Foster in 1922, has forged to the front and today has an equally prominent place with the Civil Liberties Union in the revolutionary field. The American Civil Liberties Union is bolshevistic or anarchistic; its aim is to give leadership to the intensely radical organizations and movements of the country and wield them into united revolutionary movement. It is founded on the remnants of pacifism, draft evasion and German espionage of the war period. Part of the money it is spending is coming from the soviet government in Russia, sent into this country through a certain New York attorney, Soviet passport agent.

The Trade Union Educational League has grown by leaps and bounds and today is regarded as the most serious phase of the radical movement in this country. Primarily the League proposes to "develop trade unions from their present antiquated and stagnant condition into modern powerful labor organizations capable of waging successful warfare against capital, and aggressively favors organization by industry instead of by craft, or, the one big union." William Z. Foster, its founder, is the agent of the Communist party of Moscow and has sat in the Third Internationale under the name of "Marshall."

In proof of Foster's connection with the Third Internationale let me again refer to the report of the Communist convention in Chicago, and quote as follows:

"In the afternoon (Dec. 31, 1923) Foster reported on the industrial work of the Party. Foster stated the Trade Union Educational League had made greater progress than ever and had connections all over the country in the trade unions and that Gompers and his crowd has lost many night's sleep planning how to do away with the league. Foster said he is considering plans to make another drive to organize the Stock Yards and Steel industries. He said he organized them once and can do it again. The next time, he said, it will be through the Trade Union Educational League working in the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor, which is now engaged in an organizing campaign in the Steel industry. \* \* \* Foster further reported on the reorganization of the Worker's Party according to the instructions of the Third Internationale; that is, to organize shop nuclei in every industry in America. He said that the instructions from the Third Internationale stated that the Party in America will never be a success until the industries are organized in the shops. It was this system that made the Russian revolution a success."

I charge you to remember this report of Foster's as I proceed to give you a specific instance of the workings of the American Civil Liberties

Union, and furnish the promised proof of a clergyman rising to the defense of those seeking to establish Communism in America.

In August, 1922, the Communist Party of the United States held a national secret convention near Bridgeman, Michigan, and some seventeen participants were arrested for violation of the criminal syndicalist laws of that state. Prominent among the prisoners taken were William Z. Foster and Charles Ruthenburg. The American Civil Liberties Union espoused the cause of those arrested, resenting the fact that operatives of the Department of Justice had assisted the state authorities in making the raid. Furthermore, not denying that the communists advocated "revolutionary violence," it took the position that no arrests should have been made until the overt act had been committed.

Preceding the trials of these Communists thousands of copies of a pamphlet captioned "The Michigan Communist Trials" were distributed throughout the section where the trials were to be held. It strongly championed the cause of the Communists and concluded with an appeal for a fund of \$100,000 for their defense. It was put out over the name of "The American Civil Liberties Union, Harry F. Ward, chairman; Roger N. Baldwin, director; Albert De Silver, associate director; Walter Nelles, counsel. 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City, January, 1923."

Another choice bit of literature broadcast by this organization, extremely enlightening as to why it defends the Communists, is the pamphlet, "What do you mean—'Free Speech'?" I quote:

"No man should ever be locked up for what he says. Let him advocate overthrowing the government by violence. Let him advise the destruction of property. The time to lock him up is when he actually starts to do something. Unless there is an act, done or attempted, the utterance should not be punished. The only way to judge the effect of words is by acts."

Who is Harry F. Ward? He is a Methodist minister, a member of the Rock River Conference of northern Illinois. He was born in London, October 15, 1873. College graduate. Chancellor, Union Theological Seminary, New York City; chairman Federal Council Churches of Christ, New York City has asserted that the I. W. W. philosophy contains more christianity than the churches are preaching, and is an energetic defender of bolshevism in Russia. When he was in Chicago in October I asked him if he wrote the pamphlet, "What do you mean—'Free Speech'?" He told me that he did not, but that he absolutely endorsed it. That it contains his sentiments just as much as if he had written it.

I have in my possession a photostat copy of letterhead of the American Civil Liberties Union. On the left hand side of this, under the heading, "National Committee," among other names are the following:

Jane Addams,  
Mary McDowell,  
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn,  
Crystal Eastman,



Scott Nearing,  
Robert Morse Lovett,  
William Z. Foster.

In as much as Foster is a member of the American Civil Liberties Union it is not quite so strange that they should request funds for his defense. In view of the Communist attitude towards religion it is difficult to reconcile the Reverend Ward's support, with his profession as an exponent of the teachings of Jesus Christ.

Communist propaganda is rampant and spreading to many phases of our National life. It overlooks no opportunities. Our public schools are the latest objects of concentrated efforts, and the "reds" are working determinedly with young people in their teens and even younger. Early impressions are strong and lasting and difficult to eradicate. None knows that better than the shrewd Communists.

In Chicago they are operating among the very young children through an organization called, "The Junior Section of the Young Workers League," and for these ten-year-olds is published a magazine named, "The Young Comrade." Another paper, "The Young Worker," is circulated among those in the middle and late teens. Behind that Publication is, "The Young Workers League of America," affiliated with "The Young Workers International"—all subordinate to "The Workers Party of America," which is the Communist Party in America. Its Chicago headquarters are at 1009 North State Street. The Young Workers International sent two delegates to the World Congress of the Young International. One was Martin Abern, national secretary of the Young Workers League, and his companion was John Edwards. Both are now engaged in spreading Communist propaganda among our youth.

As a specific instance of Communist devilry in the schools is cited an occurrence at the Clark school, the principal of which recently complained to the Government regarding conditions there. There had been occasion to discipline a boy and his cause was immediately taken up by the "young comrades," who published the following article in "The Young Worker," of January 15, 1924:

#### PROTEST MEETING

"One of your schoolmates is being sent to the Foster school, (semi-parental school). Neither he nor his mother have been given a chance to defend themselves. Come and hear about it. Let's all fight the battle of our fellow schoolmate! We must all stick together! Down with the teachers who do not understand children! Down with unjust punishment! Come one! Come all to the meeting."

That does not sound very serious, but let me give you a light on what is inspiring such insurrections. "The Young Comrade," Vol. 1, No. 2, December, 1923, carries a cartoon on the first page, in which a prostrate woman designated "Capitalist Teaching," is being trampled upon by a small child waving a flag marked, "Junior Section." It is entitled, "Down with Capitalist Teachings." Deep hatred in every conceivable form is

being instilled in the children's minds against the restraints imposed by so-called "capitalism."

Listen to "Some Thoughts of Mine," by Burnett Roy Baum, aged 10 years:

"The cops are the slaves and the enemy of slaves. The Workers party has a chance to capture the government and will capture it.

"The head of the judge is as empty as the prisons are full. When he takes up a millionaire's case he never puts him in jail. Money! Money! Money! For money they would do most anything.

"Three cheers for the Red Flag!

"Three cheers for the Working Class!"

Volume 1, No. 3, January, 1924, has an article on page 1, captioned, "Why We Fight Against the Public Schools," saying in part:

"We want to fight, all of us together! The older men and women workers in the Workers Party; the young men and women workers in the Young Workers League, and the boys and girls, the children of the workers, in the Junior Groups of the Young Workers League.

"One of the places where you must carry on your fight is in the public schools. You must fight against being educated in a capitalist way. You must fight against teachings which tell you to be a patriot to your country. \* \* \*

"From our school nuclei big organizations will grow, \* \* \* until someday when we are strong enough, we shall take over the entire world and run it by the worker, and for the worker."

"Comrade Sunny," in the same issue, asks,

"Do you know the pledge you are taught in the Capitalist school? The one that goes: I pledge allegiance to the American flag and to the country for which it stands—etc. A lot of you have to salute the flag with it every morning at school. I guess you know that is a way of making patriotic slaves out of you.

"Well, I've discovered a pledge that we can use to pledge ourselves to the glorious cause we are fighting for. Here it is:

"I pledge allegiance to the Workers' Red flag, and to the cause for which it stands.

"One aim throughout our life,

"Freedom to the Working Class.

"Whenever you are tempted by capitalist training to forget you are a young rebel, say our pledge to yourself." \* \* \*

Besides the magazine quoted from, a book of plays, a pamphlet of games and a manual for leaders are published with the sole idea and aim of poisoning the minds of the children and young people with the insidious and pernicious doctrines of communism. We might just mention in passing, that, "The Daily Worker," the only Communist daily in the United States, began its career in Chicago in January, this year.

Nothing we have is sacred or immune from the attacks of Communism—the Red Menace. It is everywhere, and spreading. It is a pestilence, a scourge, a death. But eventually it cannot live. A retrospective reveals that it stands condemned by this incontrovertible fact: It takes all and gives nothing.

Turning aside from the contemplation of so sordid a subject let us be thankful there are agencies at work to safeguard our National Life. As

an antithesis to the activities of the Rev. Harry F. Ward, there is the splendid influence of an eminent divine of national reputation, Dr. Frank Crane, lecturer, writer, American. "Other Things the U. S. Army Does Besides Fight," is the title of an article by Dr. Crane, broadcast by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, in which he summarizes an address by Secretary of War, Weeks. Activities of the Army in the development and construction of our railroads, and with the building and sanitation of the Panama canal, and other public works are cited. Also the use of the Chemical Warfare service for the destruction of rodents and insects, and combating the boll weevil and other pests. The Army Air Service is of great use in forest protection, prevention of fires and spraying fruit trees from the air.

Army medical men cleared Havana of a disease that ravished it 150 years, and have transformed Panama from a place of death to a district as healthy as the most progressive American city. Small pox and malaria are two maladies that have been practically eliminated. Dr. Crane concludes by saying, "The best preparation for good citizenship might well be the national army; that school from which any man or woman would be proud to hold a diploma."

The United States has established a definite military policy, known as the National Defense Act of 1920. Under this act the Army is made up of three components; the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. The principle benefits derived from this Act are that it provides a frame-work, or skeleton, that makes possible the use of every able-bodied man in the event of a national emergency, and gives a maximum of defense at a minimum cost.

It is the history of all wars that countless lives have been lost because of insufficient or entire lack of training. The 1920 Act provides for the annual training of officers of the Reserve corps, so that they may be capable of training the civilian army that will have to be trained in the event of a National emergency.

An extremely important feature of the present Defense Act, is the Citizens Military Training camps, that have become a part of our military system, to impart instruction to the young men of our Country not able to receive it at schools or colleges. This nation does not train men for offense, but defense. Its army must be composed of normal, virile, healthy men in order to maintain its supremacy. At these camps competent army physicians are in charge and compel the boys to undergo a thorough physical examination. When you recall that one out of every three boys called to service in the late war was disqualified for physical unfitness, and realize that a large percentage of these would have readily yielded to treatment if taken in time, or if time could be taken, you will see the wisdom in making these examinations possible. Mentally, morally and physically the boys are the recipients of the most careful attention, and



the officers in charge of the camps and training are carefully selected to comply with every requirement. Boys that are healthy and have natural outlets for their super-enthusiasm are seldom bad. It is the unfortunate, underprivileged youth that usually gets into difficulty. If all of our boys could attend these training camps reform institutions would go out of business.

The Communists are in violent opposition to these camps. In the Communist convention report previously referred to is this statement regarding them:

"Martin Abern who reported on the Young Workers League said \* \* \* that methods must be devised to reach the young workers in summer military training camps with revolutionary propaganda."

I submit that opposition from that source is one of the strongest arguments that can be offered in favor and support of the Citizens training camps.

It would be a waste of time to consider the problem of the Red Menace were a solution not offered. That remedy will be found when our American citizenry, now apathetic, awakens to the dangers that threaten. More to be feared than the live "red," is the "dead" American. May some modern Ezekial blow the life-giving breath of National Patriotism into the American Valley of dry bones!

In conclusion, listen again to the six fundamentals of the Communist Manifesto:

Abolition of Private Property,  
Of all Rights of Inheritance,  
Of the Family,  
Of Marriage,  
Of Religion,  
Of the Distinction Between Town and Country.

And consider the six basic purposes outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States:

To form a More Perfect Union,  
To Establish Justice,  
To Insure Domestic Tranquillity,  
To Provide for the Common Defense,  
To Promote the General Welfare,  
To Secure the Blessings of Liberty.  
*Americans, which six will you have?*

## THE THREE INTERNATIONALS

THE HISTORY OF SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS OF ORGANIZED RADICALISM  
*An Outline of the History, Aims and Purposes of the World Socialist  
Movement*

By W. L. FURBERSHAW, CAPT., M.I.O.R.C., CHICAGO, ILL.

To the man in the street all persons advocating radical ideas or activities are classed as "Reds," whether in shade of opinion they happen to be of the deepest and most vivid scarlet type or of the palest pink. And, in a sense, this conception is true because of the final analysis all schools of radical thought are as one in having for their objective the ultimate overthrow and destruction of our present economic system,—call it capitalism if you will.

In the performance of my official duties during the period of the late World War, I came into rather close personal contact with the American leaders of practically all of the principal radical sects, such as the Anarchists, the Anarcho-Syndicalists, the Syndicalists, the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.), the Socialists, the Socialist Laborites, the Communists, etc. I interviewed them and assisted in the preparation and prosecution of charges against them of violating Federal laws, and in this way learned a little of their philosophy, their psychology and their tactics. Fortunate, indeed, it is for the peace and well-being of the great majority of the people that these self-appointed and self-seeking leaders of the Proletariat have in the course of the building up of their individual followings developed a most bitter sectarianism among their respective groups, notwithstanding that they all have the same ultimate aim so far as our present economic system is concerned.

Before discussing these various groups, I think it proper to review briefly the history of industrial conditions leading up to the organization of revolutionary workers' movements.

As we all know, up until the middle of the 18th century, or a few years before our American revolution, industrial conditions were, with very few exceptions, no further advanced than they had been before the beginning of the Christian era. This is particularly true of the building, the textile and the metal industries, and agriculture. The wealthiest nobles of the early part of the 18th century lived under conditions that would be absolutely intolerable to the lowest paid workers of today. Production was on a small scale, supplying only local needs and requiring little or no capital. The greater part of manufacturing was done in small shops or in the homes of the artisans.

It was during the latter half of the 18th and the early part of the 19th century that the great inventions in the textile industry were made,—when the steam engine was first used to propel machinery, and many other scientific and mechanical advances of a revolutionary character were made.

as a result of which the so-called factory method of production was introduced, thus causing undreamed of increases in population in the centers of production. This great industrial revolution had its effect on population generally as well as on industry, as, according to the estimates of economists, the population of the industrial countries increased during the past century and a half as much as three or four times the increase during the preceding 1,000 years.

Speaking of the effects of this industrial revolution and the capital organized to meet the greatly changed industrial conditions, Karl Marx and Frederick Engels in their *Communist Manifesto* of 1848 wrote that

“During its rule of scarce 100 years it has created more massive and more colossal productive forces than have all preceding generations together. Subjective of nature’s forces to man, machinery, application of chemistry to industry and agriculture, steam-navigation, railways, electric telegraphs, clearing of whole continents for cultivation, canalization of rivers, whole populations conjured out of the ground—what earlier century had even a presentiment that such productive forces slumbered in the lap of social labor?”

As it became necessary for capital to organize to meet the needs of the stupendously growing industries, leaders, mostly intellectuals and dreamers, arose among the workers, calling upon them to organize internationally to protect their rights and demand more of the products of their labor.

Several efforts were made to form international labor movements, the first in England, in 1823. But it was not until 1848, when Marx and Engels issued their *Communist Manifesto*, that the first definite international workers’ movement took form. This document broadcasted that well known slogan that has since been the rallying cry of all radical sects: “Workingmen of the world, unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains, and the world to gain!”

The work of Marx and Engels and their associates bore fruit and the First International was founded in London, on September 28, 1864. It was called the International Workingmen’s Association and was organized for the purpose of uniting all workingmen’s organizations of revolutionary tendencies, and included working class leaders of all schools, from extreme Anarchists to the most moderate and conservative type of trade unionists. England sent trade unionists; Germany, Socialists; Russia, France and other Latin countries sent Anarchists and Syndicalists. Several AMERICAN workingmen’s associations were affiliated also.

There was little or no unity at its meetings until Marx seized control of the policies of the International, as up to that time some of the representatives present demanded that the International be turned into an organization of conspirators to assassinate existing rulers; and Bakunin,



the Russian Anarchist, insisted upon the adoption of his formula of "No God, no state, no politics." A bitter struggle ensued between the Anarchists and the Marx or Socialist groups, due to the fact that the Marxists aimed to displace one economic system by another while the Anarchists decreed death to all economic and political systems. In order to destroy the growing power of the Anarchists, who controlled the revolutionary movement in Russia and wielded considerable influence in Italy, France and other countries, Marx virtually destroyed the First International in 1872. The Franco-Prussian War of 1870, however, had much to do with its downfall. The Marxist group moved the headquarters of the International to New York, and the last convention was held in Philadelphia in 1876.

I have not gone into a discussion of the provisions of the Communist Manifesto, which, as you remember, divided society into two classes, the Bourgeoisie, representing capital, and the Proletariat, representing wage workers, as that document was discussed last week by Lieutenant Duncan in his very interesting and instructive paper. I deem it in order at this point to pause in my narrative to describe the salient differences between the Socialist and Anarchist movements that caused the disruption of the First International.

Socialism—the opinions of many to the contrary notwithstanding—is not a state of mind. The new society, political and industrial, it has in view necessitates a complete reorganization of the world, reversing our present system and making the political body subordinate to the industrial organization. It hopes to institute a cooperative commonwealth, through common ownership of the means of production; to practically, but not entirely, abolish private property; and to denationalize peoples and governments. These reforms are to be effected by political action, that is, by first securing control of the body politic through a strong political party. Socialism considers only the material interests and is therefore opposed to religion, to ethics and to all other concepts not purely material.

Anarchism, on the other hand, is difficult to define as each advocate of its philosophy gives expression to his own concept. Emma Goldman, who so recently and unwillingly left our midst, defined it as: "The philosophy of a new social order based on liberty unrestricted by man-made law; the theory that all forms of government rest on violence, and are therefore wrong and harmful as well as unnecessary." Philosophical anarchists are not bomb-throwers, but the theory of an unrestrained society has attracted to the anarchist ranks great numbers of those who see no distinction between the terms liberty and license and who seek to give free rein to their greed and passions without incurring the penalties imposed by organized society. The anarchism of Bakunin was expressed in open warfare against the autocratic powers of Russia, and he had many followers in those times when all Europe was more or less in revolt. The anarchist believes in the abolition of all governments and laws, and of all national boundaries. He sees in the different radical movements the possibility of

overthrowing the existing economic system in all countries, and is, therefore, willing and anxious to assist other movements having that end in view.

However, it should be borne in mind that the true anarchist is an extreme individualist while the socialist is irreconcilably opposed to individualism. We thus have no difficulty in understanding why Marx was so willing to sacrifice the fruit of his long labors rather than see the First International fall into anarchist control.

It should be remembered that Marx did not embody the radical ideas of his Manifesto in the First International and for ten or more years after its dissolution and until his death in 1893 he and other Socialist leaders in Germany, France and other countries of Europe put on a campaign of intensive education of the workers in the principles of Communism. During this period also Socialist parties and trade unions developed in many of the great industrial countries, and leaders of these groups again felt the urge to organize into another International.

Pursuant to call, the Second International met in Paris in 1889 and was attended by some 400 delegates, representing 20 countries. This International later held congresses at Brussels, in 1891; at Zurich, in 1893; at London, in 1896; at Paris, in 1900; at Amsterdam, in 1904; Stuttgart, in 1907; at Copenhagen, in 1910, and at Basel, in 1912. In 1900 it established a permanent International Socialist Bureau at Brussels, which bureau was later transferred to Hague.

During the period from 1889 to 1914 great progress had been made in forming Socialist political parties throughout Europe and in America, and working men more and more were brought into the Socialist fold and an aggressive class consciousness given them. The Second International received a severe setback at the outbreak of the great war, in July, 1914, as the Socialists, with few exceptions, put patriotism above class consciousness. The most notable exceptions were the Socialist Party of America and the Socialist Party of Italy. The complete failure of the Second International to oppose the outbreak of the World War and, what its more radical element considered, its betrayal of the workers during the war, precipitated a revolution in its ranks in nearly all important countries; its members being divided into parties of reformists, radicals and revolutionaries. The reformists staved with what remained of the Second International.

The real split in the ranks of the Second International took place definitely in Germany in 1917, at which time the independent Social Democratic Party was formed. Similar groups were formed in other countries, and in 1920 these groups united themselves into what is known as the 2½ International, or the Workingmen's Union of Socialist Parties, with headquarters in Vienna. This International, in May, 1923, amalgamated with the remnants of the Second International at a meeting held in Hamburg, and the new organization is now known as the Labor and Socialist International, with headquarters at London. It comprises practically all of the Reformist, Socialist and Labor parties as contra-distinguished from the

Communist or revolutionary groups. Bitter strife arose between this organization and the Communists, who charged that the 2½ International, notwithstanding its radical phraseology, had no other program than the promised reforms of the Second International.

We come now to the Third, or Communist, International, which is the revolutionary international of the working class, and there is no denying the fact that it has to a tremendous extent captured the imagination of many of the workers of the world. Its beginnings date back to the conferences held at Zimmerwald in September, 1915, and at Kienthal, towns in Switzerland, in April, 1916, both of which conferences were called by the uncompromising, anti-nationalist, revolutionary Socialists, who later broke with the Second International. Some forty delegates, representing a following in the principal countries, attended both meetings; but at neither were there any representatives of the majority or patriotic Socialist parties of France, Germany, England or the United States. A manifesto was issued by the Kienthal conference calling upon all parties, organizations and minorities to educate the masses "in the spirit of the International Socialist Democracy, in order that the individual sparks and coals of discontent may rise to a mighty flame of invective and widespread protest in order that the International Proletariat may, in accordance with its historic mission, hasten the world liberating task—the fall of capitalism." It was at these conferences that the Communist or pronounced Left Wing tendencies came to the front and Lenin of Russia, then in exile in Switzerland, took his place as an international revolutionary leader.

The memory of the bourgeois revolution in Russia in March, 1917, leading to the abdication of the Czar and the assumption of power by the provisional government, is still fresh. You will recall the passage, in April, 1917, of Lenin from Switzerland to Russia through hostile Germany with the permission and financial assistance of the German Government; Lenin, in consideration of German help, having agreed to attempt the overthrow of the provisional government and, if successful, to desert the cause of the Entente Allies. You recall the establishment of the Soviet of Soldiers' Workmen's and Sailors' Deputies in Petrograd as the center of all disloyal activities against the provisional Russian Government; the overthrow of the provisional government on November 7, 1917, just six years ago; the driving of Kerensky into exile and the capture of Petrograd by the Red Guard.

The success of the Soviet Revolution was due to the fact that the All-Russian Congress of Soviets had been packed so as to insure a majority for the Bolsheviks, or majority faction of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party, which had split with the minority, or Mensheviks, when the former, some years previously, had insisted on an immediate revolt against the Imperial Government rather than await the further development of capitalism and the education of the masses of the Russian people. The



Bolsheviki, or Russian Communist, were for "direct action," and, by ruthlessly using such action, seized control of Russia.

The Bolshevik leaders declared the international character of the principles of the Soviet Regime, and arrogating to themselves the title of the highest exponents of the teachings of Marxian Socialism, conceived the rather ambitious plan for the establishment of a world Soviet regime by instigating social revolution in all countries. It is this attitude towards foreign countries that make the spread of the teachings of Communism a matter of vital concern to the people of the United States.

In January, 1919, the Russian Soviet Government sent out a call for the Congress of the Third, or so-called Communist, International to convene at Moscow the following March. The call was addressed to some forty Communist, revolutionary, or Left-Wing Socialist and Syndicalist groups in all the principal countries of the world, and proposed a platform (which was later adopted) demanding the overthrow and annihilation of so-called capitalistic governmental power and its replacement by Proletarian power. It demanded that the Proletarian system should include the Dictatorship of the working class, including in some places peasants and agricultural workers, which Dictatorship should be the instrument of the overthrow and utter destruction of the exploiting classes; that the Dictatorship should aim at the immediate expropriation of capitalism, the suppression of private property and its transfer to the Proletarian state under Socialist administration of the working class; and that the socialist revolution should be secured by the disarming of the bourgeoisie and its agents and the arming of the Proletariat. The platform further called for mass action of the proletariat, going so far as advocating open conflict with arms in hand against the governmental power of capitalism. Against the so-called patriotic Socialists remaining with the Second International, the platform declared for war without mercy, while every possible effort should be made to secure the support of the Syndicalist element of the Labor movement and the other groups and proletarian organizations of a left or revolutionary tendency.

The following American organizations were among the 39 or 40 included in the call for the Third International: (1) the Socialist-Labor Party of America; (2) the left wing of the Socialist Party of America, that is the wing of the party having tendencies represented by Eugene V. Debs and the Socialist Propaganda League; (3) the Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.), and (4) the Workers' International Industrial Union (W. I. I. U.). This call, it should be remembered, was issued before formation of the Communist and the Communist Labor Parties of America, both of which later affiliated with the Third International. Neither the Socialist Party of America nor the Industrial Workers of the World is now affiliated with the Communist International, as they refused to subscribe to the twenty-one humiliating conditions for affiliation, nor

would they submit to the ruthless discipline of a centralized world party with headquarters at Moscow.

The Socialist-Labor Party of America, the party of Daniel De Leon, which today exists on paper only, is still affiliated with the Third International. It is dangerous only as a propaganda agency. In principle, it is the same as the Socialist Party, except that it believes it can reach its objective through securing control of industry as well as by securing control of the body politic. In the industrial field it is represented by the Workers International Industrial Union (W. I. I. U.), a hopelessly weak offshoot and imitator of the I. W. W.

Originally, the Third International was composed of labor unions as well as political parties, but the Communists soon saw the need for a trade union international based upon revolutionary principles, and, as a consequence, in 1921 a world congress was called at Moscow, at which was formed the Red International of Labor Unions, the membership of which is composed of labor unions and organized revolutionary minorities of conservative organizations. The best known American representative of the Red Labor International is William Z. Foster, who was given the mandate by the leaders in Moscow to organize the Trade Union Educational League, a propaganda agency charged with the duty of implanting the germs of industrial unionism and Communism among the rank and file of the American Federation of Labor, with the end in view of overthrowing the present officialdom of that movement in this country and affiliating American labor with the Red International. A number of independent American labor organizations, of which the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is the most influential, have already become part of the Red Labor International.

The Third, or Communist, International uses the Red Labor International in the industrial field in combatting the tactics of the International Federation of Trade Unions, or the Amsterdam International, which is the trade union arm of the Second International.

In outlining the Anarchist and Socialist movements, I have endeavored to give the principles and objects of revolutionary groups posing more or less as political parties, the economic theories of which are the products of the brains of intellectuals. The dissemination of these theories, however, has spread a spirit of revolt in the ranks of the actual workers, not only against the social order and organized government, but as well against all conservative and constructive organizations of labor. This movement in England is known as syndicalism, in France as revolutionary syndicalism, and in the United States as industrial unionism. Its object is to break up the craft or trade union system and organize the actual workers (not theorists) in what is known as One Big Union, having subdivisions along industrial rather than mere trade lines. In addition to fighting the every-day battles of the working class, Syndicalism, according to William Z. Foster, intends to overthrow capitalism and reorganize society in such

manner that exploitation of man by man through the wage system shall cease. The Syndicalist is an anti-patriot and anti-statist, that is, he sees no need for a political supervising body, the workers in each industry managing their particular affairs. He hopes to effect his object by the ruthless general strike and direct action rather than through political action. He believes also in sabotage. To quote Foster: "The Syndicalist accepts on principle the Anarchist positions on the modern school, neo-malthusianism (race suicide), marriage, individualism, religion, art, the drama, literature, etc., that go to make up the intellectual revolution; but he expends energy upon their propagation only in so far as they contribute to the success of his bread and butter fighting organization." The anarchist refers to the Syndicalist as a "pork chop" revolutionist.

Syndicalism originated in France during the great French Revolution, and exists today in practically every industrial nation. It has its own international, with headquarters in Berlin, and is commonly called the Berlin International, although officially it is known as the International Workingmen's Association, the name originally borne by the First International in 1864. The Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.) is the true American Syndicalist movement.

The Anarcho-Syndicalists and Anarcho-Communists are primarily Anarchists who hope to bring about pure Anarchism through the use of Syndicalist and Communist tactics.

My understanding is that the subject of the rise and spread of the several radical movements in America is to be treated separately in the future by other members of our association, and I, therefore, feel that I have performed my task in endeavoring to give a general history and explanation of the philosophy and tactics of the leading groups, all of which are of European origin.

Before closing, however, I deem it proper to direct your attention to a somewhat numerous and influential group of agitators abroad in our land—a group that is not easily classified, as its members preach no particular economic doctrine. They are forever censuring our governmental and economic system, but offer nothing in the way of constructive criticism. They come to the defense of every subversive movement and condemn every effort of government to protect itself by prosecuting the disseminators of the doctrines of violence. They blatantly demand for themselves almost unlimited constitutional rights and yet preach the destruction of our present constitution by narrowly limiting the powers of our courts—the very branch of our governmental system charged with the duty of protecting and enforcing personal and property rights.

They advocate the recognition of the Soviet Government of Russia and would have Soviet diplomats and consuls flooding our country with the red propaganda of Communism.

They strenuously oppose all efforts to adequately provide for the na-



tional defense and, in their zeal to prevent appropriations for our army and navy, would leave our country in as helpless and defenseless a condition as China finds itself today.

Gentlemen, I refer to our so-called "parlor" bolsheviks or intelligent "pinks." They are usually socially, politically and financially prominent and by reason of their position are able to penetrate with their insidious propaganda into our churches, our schools and our very homes.

Let me warn you against the subtle inroads being made by this class of propagandists. We should under no conditions forget that their propaganda is as surely directed at the destruction of our republican institutions and economic system as is that of their brethren, the rabid red revolutionists.

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### BOOTLEGGING MIND POISON

By FRED R. MARVIN

*Editor "Searchlight" Department, The New York Commercial,  
New York City.*

Nowadays there is too much howling about "brotherly love" and "internationalism," and there is too little said about the protection of the home and national loyalty. When a man loses love for his country, he is in a worse fix than when he loses love for his friends, his parents, his family and his God. There are too many people shouting from the housetops "No more war," and too few people standing forth prominently to demand that we have the protection to which we are entitled. There are too many barber shop quartettes jazzing about "peace and freedom" and "industrial democracy" and too few singing "rally around the Flag."

"Brotherly love," "internationalism," "no more war," "peace and freedom," "industrial democracy" are all beautiful expressions in the abstract, but not one of those slogans originated in the minds of an American. All of them were manufactured in other lands and sent across the water to this country to destroy the morale of the American people, that we, as a nation, might in the end be destroyed.

The very air is surcharged with fault finding and complaint. Complaints, complaints, complaints—we have been absorbing the mind poison from the still of comrade Lenin until it would seem that national patriotism is a lost art.

I know these things because I have spent nearly thirty years in learning them, and you ought to know these things because all you hold near and dear—your life, your liberty, your country, your flag, your business, your property, your success, yes, your God, and your homes are being attacked and there is a well managed, skillfully laid plan to take all of these things away from you.

A good many years ago when I was no more than a cub reporter, I saw on the horizon a little black speck. It interested me because a won-

derful American (?), now living in Russia, William Haywood, insisted that he edit my copy during a strike, and because I refused to allow him to do it, he ran me down the canyon. I concluded there was somewhere back of this a good newspaper story, and I thought I was on the track of a scoop. I started out to get that story and I have been thirty years getting it. It is so big, so tremendous and of such importance that it is almost impossible to present it to the public.

I found, however, in all this work, the certain same strain of unrest, the certain same thread of distrust, the certain same wave of class consciousness and the certain same pattern of class hatred. You have seen in this country divers and sundry movements, some having violence as their background, as, for instance, the Haymarket riot, the Debs railroad strike, the Western Federation of Labor, the activities of the United Mine Workers and the I. W. W. Then you have seen also come out of the West, the farming country, what is said to be truly agrarian movements, movements supposed to have been developed by farmers in the interest of the farmers.

You probably have not undertaken to relate those movements, but I say they are of the same flesh and blood, originated by exactly the same thing for exactly the same purpose, and that purpose is your destruction and the destruction of civilization and Christianity.

#### THE BEGINNING OF THE RADICAL MOVEMENTS

Two months before the Declaration of Independence was signed in this country, there was in Bavaria another declaration signed; there was formed in that country what was called the Order of the Illuminati under the direction of Prof. Adam Weishaupt, who had come to the conclusion that all human ills and errors were due to Christianity and civilization. Therefore, he said, if we destroy these two and return man to the primitive and take away all restraints, all will be happy and delightful.

So this organization was formed with these six principles; first, the abolition of government; second, the abolition of patriotism; third, the abolition of private property rights; fourth, the abolition of all rights of inheritance; fifth, the abolition of religion; and sixth, the abolition of the family relations.

#### RADICAL PRINCIPLES HAVE NOT CHANGED

Those six principles established the first day of May—that is where your “red” May Day comes from—on the first Day of May, 1776, have not been changed a single iota from that day to this. The wording has been changed, the method of expression has been changed, the name of the parent organization has been changed, but those six principles still stand.

The order of the Illuminati gained considerable weight and it became apparent to the government of Bavaria that it was dangerous to the welfare of the people. The headquarters were accordingly raided and many

of the leaders arrested. A court of inquiry went through the documents secured, placed a large number of witnesses on the stand and out of the evidence thus secured became so alarmed for civilization and Christianity in general that the organization was outlawed and the evidence secured printed, a copy being furnished to each of the then civilized governments.

#### ORGANIZATION OUTLAWED AND MOVES UNDERGROUND

The organization was no sooner outlawed than it went underground and moved to Germany, where it has existed from that day until recently, when the headquarters were moved to Moscow, Russia, although it is yet a question whether or not the real guiding power does not still exist at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

The movement has appeared in the open under several different names, first the Haute Ventre Romaine; then the Social Democrats, then the first Internationale and now the Communist Internationale with its twin brother, the International Red Trade Union, governed and directed by exactly the same people, and I want to show you how this organization operates.

The papers have been full of the terrifying effects it has had in Germany, but it is not only in Germany,—it is here. It has adopted different methods in this country, but it is here seeking to accomplish the same thing it has accomplished in Russia and hopes to accomplish in Germany.

This movement today is directed by the inner circle which formulates all orders. That inner circle—I am dealing only with the United States now—sends its orders to us—and they are orders, not suggestions, they are orders—through private couriers, as they do not trust the mails. Those couriers get into this country in sundry ways.

#### THE WORKERS PARTY

In this country we have what is called the Communist party, at present called the Workers Party. That has an inner circle of 12 men, a central executive committee. When the orders are issued they come to the Central Executive Committee in New York and are passed out through its divers and sundry points of contact to every part of the United States. Of the 12 men today who are members of the executive committee, three are not citizens of the United States and do not live in the United States. Half of them were not born in this country. Every single man of them has been trained from the time he was a youth to the position he is occupying today. Practically every one of them has been arrested for some offense against this government. This committee takes those orders and passes them to their members.

Do not confuse the Workers Party with other political parties, because it is not a political party. It is the most intensely secret and dangerous organization upon the face of the globe, because it operates for destruction,



and because it uses nothing but deceptive methods in its operation, never coming out frankly with what it purposes to do to you.

#### HOW THE RADICALS REACH THE PUBLIC

In the Ruthenberg and Foster trials in Michigan, certain points of contact were proven: Labor is reached in this country through the Trade Union Educational League and the Farmer Labor Party. The farmers are reached through the Farmer Labor Party and the Non-Partisan League. A number of so-called "Liberals" through such publications as the Nation, the New Survey, Freedom; a large number through the American Civil Liberties Union and a large number of women through the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and through the National Council for the Prevention of War.

The last two organizations mentioned, not wholly proven in the cases cited but proven by other evidence, have been in your towns, and possibly your wives or sisters, or daughters have been induced to take part in them.

#### THE MAIN POISON

Then this is not half of their method of contact; but, what is the main poison? What is it that they are feeding to the American people to destroy us, because that is the first thing to consider?

Get this: Every man acts according to his belief; he gets his belief from the character of his thinking, and his thinking is directed or formulated from suggestions, printed or spoken words being the most common form. The Communist method of operation is based wholly upon the psychological fact that they must create certain undesirable mental attitudes; so they carry the people through four distinct classes, so to speak.

The first thing they seek to induce is the mental attitude of unrest, create any sort of unrest; unrest about staying at home, or going here or doing anything.

The next is a form of distrust, causing men to distrust the man for whom they work, the man with whom they come in contact. When that is well established, they move on to the next form, class consciousness, seeking to impress upon the people that they are in a class; that there are two great classes in this country called the "working" and the "capitalist" class; that the "working" class is "downtrodden," "exploited," "wage slaves" and over here is the "capitalist" class engaged in a struggle to completely destroy this "working" class.

That is not true; no such classes or purpose exists, but they use every possible argument to create the belief that they do exist.

#### THE CREATING OF CLASS HATRED

When this class conscious idea is settled, then they move the man to the most important mental attitude, that of class hatred. If you have any doubt in your minds as to what class hatred has done, and is doing, in this country, I call your attention to the many industrial troubles in which you

have personally had a hand; I call your attention to the tremendous army of I. W. W. in this country engaged wholly in carrying out destruction, not because those men, of themselves, want destruction, but because they have been so cleverly intoxicated with this mind poison (for the last few years from Comrade Lenin's still), that they believe they have to do it to save themselves. They think if they do not do what they are doing, they are going to be destroyed over night; and when I say that, I speak with personal knowledge, because I know them and have been among them rather extensively. They engage in destruction because their minds have been poisoned.

I have given a brief outline of the method, the organization and what the destructionists are seeking to do. Now how are they disposing of their mind poison to the people of the United States, even down to the smallest voting precinct in this great country?

#### RADICAL LITERATURE

They are doing it through publications, through the schools and colleges, through lectures and forums, through women's organizations, farmers' organizations, labor organizations and by a hundred and one different methods. Let me refer a minute to their publications.

There are 611 publications circulated in the United States—those are the figures of several months ago, today it would probably be much greater—611 publications circulated in the United States every one of which is engaged in some way in making people believe something that is untrue regarding the government of this country and regarding the business systems of this country. Some of them are very open and some of them deceiving by their method of expression, and of that 611, only 77 are printed in this country in the English language; all the rest, or 534, are printed in foreign languages or brought to this country in order to arouse these foreigners, who do not yet well understand our system and our methods, to acts against this government and against the business institutions of this government.

Think of it, 534 publications printed in practically every language read in this country, except Chinese and Japanese, here to destroy you! Under our boasted so-called freedom of the press, there is no way by which the government can stop them.

They used certain names to deceive. There is the "Labor Age," a rather high class publication, typographically, printed in New York City. It does not represent organized labor. There is the "World Tomorrow," one of your so-called "liberal" publications, constantly maligning and abusing this government and our business institutions. There is another one, a so-called high class liberal paper, "The Survey." There is one called the "Young Comrade." This publication is intended to circulate among children of 7, 8, 9 and 10 all over this country, and this particular one is calling attention to the fact that this government is not a

government of the people, for the people and by the people, but is a government by the capitalist class to destroy the people, and the young people who read this must soon become saturated with class consciousness. There is another, "The Young Worker." That publication circulates among the young men in this country. There is another, "The Russian Review," printed in the United States, but engaged wholly in extolling Soviet Russia. There is another, the "Christian Century"—the "*Christian Century*"—using the Church for the sole purpose of destroying Christianity and civilization through the advent of Communism. Here is one that is intended to circulate particularly among the United Mine Workers, the "Voice of Labor." That publication openly commended all that happened in Herrin and said that the workers were coming into their own.

#### THE SYSTEM IN THE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Now let us consider the system working among the schools and colleges; that is one of the most serious things in this country. There has recently been introduced in the United States what is called the Youth's Movement, a communist movement originated in Germany, of young men and women, whose object is to destroy in them every thought of restraint—parental, civil, moral or religious restraint,—causing them to break away from all existing forms. That organization has been introduced into the United States and through certain organizations in the colleges, six young fellows were brought to this country to lecture before the students of this country.

The following quotation may not be exact but it is pretty close; one of these lecturers says that, "the Youth's Movement is one to develop the individual through storm and stress and as the boys and girls together wander over the sylvan dells or mossy slopes of the mountains and plains under the sensuous rays of the full moon, their whole purpose is to awaken a new attitude toward the body, and since the nude is regarded in the Hellenic spirit, we do our dancing naked."

#### RADICAL COLLEGE ORGANIZATIONS

Those people have been here and are here today, and in order that you may fully understand the extent of this movement, here is a list of 25 college organizations:

- Barnard Special Science Club
- Bryn Mawr Liberal Club
- Dartmouth Round Table
- George Washington University Free Lance Club
- Harvard Students Liberal Club
- Hood College Contemporary Club
- Hollins (Virginia) Students Forum
- Howard (colored) Students Progressive Club
- Mt. Holyoke Forum



Miami University Round Table  
 New York University Law School Liberal Club  
 Northwestern University Liberal Club  
 Oberlin College Liberal Club  
 Park College Special Science Club  
 Rockford College International Relations Club  
 Radcliffe Liberal Club  
 Stanford University Forum  
 Swarthmore Polity Club  
 University of Chicago Liberal Club  
 University of Colorado Forum  
 Union Theological Seminary Contemporary Club  
 Vassar College Political Association  
 Wellesley College Forum  
 Western College Forum  
 Yale Liberal Club.

Probably some of those schools are in the towns in which you live, and yet this sort of stuff is being introduced to your people day after day and day after day. They make the boast, Upton Sinclair—another high class American citizen (?)—made the boast before the Harvard Club that in the short period of a few months they had 60 radical speakers and he goes on to mention the list, two of them being Clark Getts and Roger Baldwin, both of whom served terms in jail for seeking to injure this government during the war. They are the class of people who are lecturing before the schools and colleges and universities on “internationalism” and “brotherly love” and the “Youth’s Movement.”

#### WOMEN’S ORGANIZATIONS

Now, to mention the women’s organizations, I am going to refer particularly only to one, and that is the Women’s International League for Peace and Freedom. That organization was formed in this country before we entered the war, by a German spy known as Rosika Schwimmer, who came here to prevent preparedness in this country in case we entered the war, and aiding her was Louis Lochner, who now lives in the city of Berlin, directing communist doctrines from Berlin into the United States. That organization today has gained a great deal of strength and has a great many women followers. In April it held a convention in the city of Washington and furnished the press with certain releases as to what happened, but I am reliably informed that what really happened was not what was said in those releases. At this convention they adopted the following as their platform of principles:

#### THE RADICAL PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES

“Discourage students from attending military schools and colleges and from taking military courses in other colleges.

“Work to influence mothers, sisters and wives to keep the young men

from taking any part in army, navy, national guards or other forms of national protection.

"Work for the immediate removal of military training from schools, colleges and universities.

"Work to abolish the summer training camps.

"Work for the gradual and then final abolition of the army and navy.

"Work for the immediate repeal of the army reorganization act.

"Work for the immediate withdrawal of forces from Haiti and San Domingo.

"Work for the immediate abolition of the chemical warfare department.

"Work for the removal from the army department of every kind of activity that could be handled by some other department, looking for the final abolition of the army department.

"Work for the immediate release of the so-called political prisoners.

"Work for the gradual abolition of private property rights.

"Work for a universal auxiliary language.

"Work for the revision of school textbooks with the view of substituting international for national ideas.

"Work for the recognition of Soviet Russia."

Their oath is: *"Go to war if you want to, but know this: we have pledged ourselves not to give you our children, not to encourage or nurse your soldiers, not to knit a sock or roll a bandage or drive a truck or make a war speech or buy a bond."*

And that organization today has branches in every part of this country, and has pledged thousands and thousands of good loyal women who do not grasp what is back of this movement and its so-called plan to outlaw war. This scheme to outlaw war did not originate in the minds of Americans; it again originated in the same center, that same cesspool in Russia. And while these people are out howling their heads off because we have an army of less than 100,000 men and officers, Lenin maintains an army of 2,500,000 men!

#### TWO HUNDRED ORGANIZATIONS SEEK TO UNDERMINE OUR GOVERNMENT

There are over 200 organizations in this country that are engaged in some way, some shape, some form, in seeking to undermine the institutions of this country. What are we going to do about it? Is this sort of thing to continue?

You today may not see what this thing is, but there is not a person who reads this who has not felt it from the pocketbook standpoint, and yet what are we doing to correct it?

What is the basis of our existence, our business life? Good Government. And by good government I mean all that goes with it—sound money, court protection for life and property, enforcement of contractual relations, for without these there is no good business.

Recently a representative of our paper went out and bought \$8,000,000

worth of marks for 96 cents. Not very long ago on the street for a nickel, I purchased 100,000 rubles, and unquestionably the fellow who sold them to me was profiteering at least 1000%. And then I walked into a store and spent five cents for a cigar and the fellow not only gave me the cigar but a little piece of paper, a premium, which will buy more goods in the United States than all these marks and rubles put together. Why? Because we have sound government.

What we must do is to keep in touch with radical and subversive movements and expose them before they establish their local points of contact to distribute their mind poison. The whole structure of unrest, distrust, ill-feeling and class hatred manifest in overt acts on every side, is founded wholly on false education—the teaching of false doctrines. As I have sought to point out this work is well organized; it is ably carried on; it is sufficiently financed, and it delivers the goods. When you stop to think what two hundred organizations aided by over six hundred publications, all engaged actively in distributing mind poison, busy day and night, can accomplish, you may grasp why, every day of your lives, you face some radical proposal usually in the form of paternalistic legislation, the legalizing of some communist idea.

The remedy is education. You should know—and every loyal, patriotic American, should know—what these subversive and radical movements are by name, who are directing them, how they operate and the particular scheme each has to deceive well meaning people.

#### DIFFICULT TO GET THE FACTS

I know it is very difficult to get the facts on these things; I know that from personal experience. For thirty years I have been following these so-called “reforms,” as we used to call them, now we refer to them as “radical” movements. I have been on the inside very often. It was not always pleasant and not always particularly safe. Radicalism is growing constantly in this country and you can see its manifestations. I am absolutely certain that a change would come almost overnight if the red-blooded men the nation over who believe in their country—the U. S. A.—use these facts and merely take a little time to spread the truth to the others.

#### “THIS IS MY COUNTRY”

There is one statement I always like to make, and that statement is this:

This is my country; mine. From the waving palms of Florida to the stately pines of Washington, this is my country. From the towering Statue of Liberty to the sun-kissed Golden Gate, this is my country, and I love it. From the deserts of Arizona to the snowy hills of Maine, this is my country, *mine*, and I am going to stick with it, and fight for it from hell to breakfast.



## "FREQUENTLY CHANGING NAMES"\*

—Nicolai Lenin.

On October 31, the "National Council for Reduction of Armaments," at a meeting at Washington attended by Miss Jane Addams and Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of Hull House, vice-chairmen of the "Council," and other pacifists, once more *changed its name*.

Henceforth, it is to be known as the "National Council for Prevention of War." (See Portland *Press-Herald*, November 1.)

The "Council," originally called in October, 1921, by the "Foreign Policy Association" of which Miss Addams is a leader, is the latest *alias* for the old "Internationaler Frauenkongress," planned at the Hague by Frau Rosika Schwimmer in April, 1915, over which Miss Addams presided.

In September, 1914, Frau Rosika Schwimmer, a German agent, arrived in America with a lot of fake petitions and credentials, pretending to represent "the women of the world." At the time she was secretary of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, of which Mrs. C. C. Catt is president. Frau Schwimmer, with Mrs. Catt and Jane Addams, started the "*Women's Peace Party*." With Jane Addams, she gathered together 47 women from the United States in April, 1915, and went to the Hague for an "International Congress of Women." The *official* report of the gathering is entitled "*Internationaler Frauenkongress*."

As Miss Addams sailed, she, with Louis P. Lochner and S. P. Breckinridge, signed a post card mailed at New York, April 14, 1915, saying: "*We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way.*" (See Revolutionary Radicalism Report, New York Legislature, p. 993.)

At the "Frauenkongress," they organized the "*Woman's Committee for Permanent Peace*," consisting of Jane Addams, Dr. Aletta H. Jacobs, of Holland, Frau Rosika Schwimmer, Jeanne Van Lanschot Hubrecht, Chrystal Macmillan, of England, and Rosa Manus, then visited "the rulers of the belligerent and neutral nations" and asked them to please stop the war.

"Fourteen countries were visited and forty-three private conferences were held with high officials," declares their own report. Old Dr. Logan almost went to jail in 1799 for taking upon himself a similar "correspondence and intercourse" with foreign ministers on behalf of "peace" (see *Woman Patriot*, May 1, 1922), but the "*Women's Committee for Permanent Peace*" created by the *Internationaler Frauenkongress*, was permitted to operate all over America as well as Europe, regardless of the Logan Act.

After the United States entered the war, the "*Women's Peace Party*" (parent of the *Internationaler Frauenkongress* and the "*Women's Committee for Permanent Peace*") held a meeting in Philadelphia at the *Friends' Meeting House*, and disavowed war-time responsibility for anything any of its branches might do.

In 1918, the Massachusetts branch *changed its name* to "*League for*

\*The *Woman Patriot*, Nov. 15, 1922.

*Permanent Peace.*" The New York branch changed its name to "*Women's International League.*"

At the Hague "Frauenkongress" Miss Addams had been asked to select three women to choose delegates, and as soon as the war was over, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Prof. Emily Balch and Mrs. Florence Kelley (formerly Mrs. Wischniewetsky) were chosen, and they selected twenty delegates for another International Congress.

The second "Frauenkongress" met at Zurich in 1919, but as Germany had lost the war, "Internationaler Frauenkongress" would not do again as a title, so it became the "*Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.*" Of course, the same individuals were in control, with Miss Addams' presidency surviving all the "frequent changes of name."

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom called a third "International Congress of Women" at Vienna, in 1921. In the official report of that Congress (p. 247) the United States Section declared:

"A new constitution was adopted, together with a *new form of organization*, with a *federated committee*, including representatives of leagues of women voters, labor leaders, teachers, churches, club and social workers."

The "new form of organization," seeing its chance when the Limitation of Armaments Conference was called by President Harding, *copied the title of the conference as closely as it dared* and called itself the "*National Council for Limitation of Armaments.*"

It was not called directly by the Women's International League, nor did Miss Jane Addams take any original part in its establishment. That would have been too obvious. (She has since become vice-chairman.) It was called by the "*Foreign Policy Association,*" of which Miss Addams is a leader, and Mr. Frederick J. Libby, of the Friends, was chosen executive secretary.

After the Armament Conference, the word "*Limitation*" was removed and "*Reduction*" substituted, the organization becoming the "National Council for *Reduction* of Armaments."

*But it is the same old thing* as the "Frauenkongress" and all the rest of it, allowing for the "new form of organization" and "frequent changes of name," by which, of course, it has attracted organized geese who would not join a "Frauenkongress."

The fact that the "National Council" is identified with the "Women's International League" was demonstrated in an amusing manner last April.

A number of patriotic women appeared before the Senate Subcommittee on Appropriations and roundly denounced the *Women's International League*, citing its "slacker oaths," etc.

*Not a mention was made* of the "National Council for Reduction of Armaments," by these women.

Yet Samuel E. Nicholson, associate secretary of the "National Council for Reduction of Armaments," apparently *much injured* by the fact that anybody had stepped on the toes of the "*Women's International League,*"

hastened to write a letter to Senator Wadsworth in which he said in part:

"One of the women who addressed your committee referred in condemnatory terms to the National Council for Reduction of Armaments." (See War Department Appropriations Hearing, 1923, p. 865.)

To Mr. Nicholson, an attack on the "Women's International League" was *identical* with an attack on his "National Council."

Likewise, when this publication, in August, began publishing the facts about the "National Council for Reduction of Armaments," the first organizations to protest were the "Foreign Policy Association" and the "General Defense Committee."

Now, to wipe out its past again, it becomes the "National Council for Prevention of War."

As a "unanimous vote of appreciation was tendered Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council, for the achievements of the organization and its methods of work," the new "National Council for Prevention of War" starts out with full approval of a confessed "*advocate of Soviet Russia*."

But anybody who dares to criticise the new "*National Council for Prevention of War*" will be denounced hereafter, we suppose, as an "unscrupulous militarist," or something of the kind.

The old "Internationaler Frauenkongress" has been so covered with whitewash that either the German Eagle or the Bolshevik Vulture can now emerge from the "National Council for Prevention of War" and pose before the press and public as the "dove of peace."

"Frequently changing names" is a standard of Soviet policy.

At the Second Communist International at Moscow, July 19, 1920, Nicolai Lenin announced a program for "the replacement of the old leaders by Communists in *all forms of organizations*, not only political, but also industrial, cooperative and educational, and, where *necessary, frequently changing names*."

Why does any *sincere* "peace on earth" organization follow the policy of Nicolai Lenin in "frequently changing names," and the policy of Nicholas Bukharin, in the "*Program of the Communists*," that "*Soviet Russia alone has the right to be defended*."

Is it possible that women like Jane Addams are still fooling themselves and others with the plea, "*We don't know where we're going, but we're on our way?*"

#### MAKING A SOLDIER

*How it is done and—what may happen meanwhile*

By JAMES B. FITZGERALD, HOLLYWOOD, ILL.

"This soldiering business is the greatest thing in the world, if you are thirsting for knowledge," said my friend from the border. "It is not only instructive, but educating and that fellow Maxim knew what he was writing about when he wrote that book on American preparedness.

"I have seen and been mixed up with preparations for two wars and I



have to laugh every time I think of them. If you want to know how soldiers are made and learn how well our government handles a situation just enlist in a national guard regiment when the next call comes for troops. It will give you a comprehensive idea of how patriotic certain interests are and of what is going to happen when these United States have a real war on their hands.

"You know, this country's wealth can only be estimated and the only difference between war as carried on today and brigandage is its scope, number of men involved and the size of the guns. This country would be mighty fine picking for even a second-class power among the nations, and what an indemnity we would have to pay!

"But that's another story. What I started out to tell about is the soldier in the making, how it is done and the part those interests play in it. What can happen during the process is left to your imagination.

"At the first rumble of war the President calls for the state militia to mobilize. The newspapers devote a lot of space to the movement. The various regiments must be recruited up to a war footing. The clerk, the mechanic, the laborer and the student present themselves for enlistment. (The business head and the executive are not among the first to enlist—unless they get a commission) and here starts the tale.

"All is activity at the armory when the recruit presents himself for enlistment. He is directed to the adjutant's office where he makes known his desire to enlist. After answering a few questions satisfactorily he is directed to the regimental surgeon for examination something after this fashion: Name, age and condition of servitude; next of kin and family history; was he ever in jail, etc. After this they hand him a few clouts to test his soundness of wind and limb; then they look in his mouth and examine his teeth, test his hearing, make him cough several times, bend forward and do a lot of other stunts; then they listen to his heart. If he stands up thus far his feet are examined and if there is a suggestion of a bunion the joint is bent forward and back and pressure is applied. Anything that looks like a corn or a callous is struck a sharp blow with a lead pencil or the surgeon's knuckle. If the recruit says 'ouch' or its equivalent during the examination note is made of it and they make a more minute examination of the part or parts of his anatomy under scrutiny when the ejaculation was uttered. If he says 'ouch' again, it's all off; they waste no further time on him. If, however, the recruit stands up under it all he is sent back to headquarters and takes the oath. He is then assigned to a company, furnished with a uniform and equipment and becomes a member of his chosen regiment.

"In due time—it may be a few days or it may be a few weeks—the regiment is ordered to rendezvous at the state mobilization camp, and it is funny, but the entrainment is always made at night. (Were the soldiers to entrain during the day time it might interfere with the railroad's regular

traffic and the troop train might get in the way of the 'cannon ball express.') Day coaches that are superannuated and used only occasionally for immigrant service go to make up the soldier's train and one of the first things the newly made soldier learns is to make himself comfortable and get what sleep he can while riding in a day coach. Should a freight train catch up with the troop train the railroad exercises its right to side track the troop train until all danger of its interference with the regular traffic is past.

"After a time the soldier's train arrives at or near the mobilization camp and the troops detrain. Irrespective of weather conditions the regiment is marched to the camp and the process of making a first class fighting man out of the 'rookie' begins. He must learn to put up his 'pup tent' with his 'bunkie' and do it quickly and keep to the line. Details are made up for guard mount and kitchen duty and it's a bunch of bananas to a rotten apple that the 'rookie' becomes 'chief cook and hash slinger'—he will do guard duty later. Eventually he will take his turn at both. While on kitchen duty or guard detail the experienced man is excused from drills, but the 'rookie' must report with the 'awkward squad' to the drill sergeant and be put through the school of the soldier and manual of arms. On attaining proficiency he is assigned to a squad in the company and thereafter becomes a unit in the command.

"Meantime the regular army officers detailed at the camp have been giving the troops the 'once over' and in due time regiment by regiment, battalion by battalion, company by company and man by man they are re-examined and those who cannot come up to the government standard are culled out. The 'rookie' finds that the examination by the regimental surgeon was but child's play compared to that of the regular army surgeon. When the government surgeon got through with him the 'rookie' knew that he had been up against the real thing. Finally roll is called and the unfit are told to drop out of the ranks and sent home. Then company by company they take the oath and are sworn into the service of the United States. A detail in charge of a commissioned officer is sent back home to get recruits to fill the vacancies and after a time the regiment has its full complement of men. The various regiments have been putting in their best licks going through the evolutions of the company, battalion, regiment and brigade and, incidentally, getting used to army rations. They are also learning to get along without many of the little comforts of home and to keep themselves clean by bathing in a horse trough or by having a hose turned on them. The hardening process is adopted gradually. It will not do to work a sudden change; the men might get sick or disgusted with army life and make bad soldiers. The rigors of discipline are gradually tightened and the men are taught to obey and respect those of superior rank. All this takes time and it may be weeks or even months before the troops are considered anywhere near ready for the front.

"Finally comes the order to get ready and each regiment packs up and

moves to the place of entrainment. As has happened, the train is not ready and the soldiers bivouac alongside the railroad tracks. After a long wait a train composed of day coaches pulls in and the soldiers are packed into the cars. The regiment travels in sections. On each section is a kitchen car, equipped with ranges and cutting tables for cooking and serving food. The day coaches have been marked with chalk, designating the number of men to each car and assigning them by companies. The first section carries the cars for the officers' baggage and horses; the men carry their own equipment, and headquarters usually travels in this section. When the first section is loaded it pulls out and the next section pulls in and is loaded. All this takes hours and the fact that the men have gone without food since the last meal in camp seems to be forgotten by all but the men. The kitchen detail hurries and get sandwiches and coffee ready and they serve to hold the men until more substantial food can be prepared. The cavalry and artillery are supposed to carry their horses and field pieces with them, but as the cavalry and artillery which went to the border had no horses or guns they were saved a lot of trouble, but it showed up our system of preparedness.

"That cars broke down and had to be cut out and left by the way seemed to bother certain people very little—the troops eventually got to the border—and the fact that it took twice as long to get the troop trains there as it does the ordinary passenger trains seemed to bother them less.

"On arriving at the border the troops were assigned to various camp sites and brigaded with regulars; then the making of the soldier really began. Discipline became more rigorous, drills became harder and longer, hardships increased and the individual soldier took on new responsibilities. 'Hikes' of increasing distances became the order and each day saw the 'rookie' develop more and more into the seasoned soldier.

"The cavalry got horses and the artillery received guns and the infantry were equipped with machine guns and mules. That the horses and mules were wild and unbroken didn't matter; it was part of the game, and breaking and training of them for the work they were to do went on. The number of deaths—by accident—are on record in the archives at Washington and each state contributed its quota. That young men unskilled in such work were permitted, much less compelled, to try and break wild horses and mules is to be deplored, but it is our way of doing things.

"From the time the regiment strikes the mobilization camp the men are put on army fare of which rice, beans and prunes, with bacon as a stand-by, are the principal items. Of course they get bread and butter, coffee and vegetables when they are procurable; but beans, prunes, rice and bacon are the regular things. It doesn't matter if the beans, prunes and rice are wormy and the bacon is covered with skippers; the fellows on the kitchen details must do the best they can and make the food as palatable as possible. If they complain to the commissary department they



are called 'kickers' and it doesn't do them any good, and if they return the stuff to the commissary they get it back again and are told they must take it or nothing. In order to register a complaint at headquarters it must go through 'military channels.' The kitchen detail takes it to the 'top sergeant' and he takes it to his company captain, who in turn takes it to battalion headquarters and then it gets to regimental headquarters—maybe. While waiting for the complaint to get to the proper head and get redress the men would starve; so the kitchen details make the best of it.

"If the individual soldier has money—and he seldom has—he tries to get a pass and if successful goes to the nearest town and indulges his appetite. He frequently indulges in things he ought not, with the result that the provost gets him and he goes to the guard house. It may cost him 'ten and ten' or 'thirty and thirty'—that's ten days in the guard house and ten dollars' fine, or thirty days in the guard house and thirty dollars' fine—according to how the court martial feels about it. If he avoids the provost and returns to camp, all right—for the time being. But should the regiment go on a 'hike' or have inspection or the boy who went to town have to report for guard duty the next day it is not all right. His debauchery of the day or night before must be paid for in physical strength and he falls out of the ranks. Then it's the hospital for him—and 'squibs.' 'Squibs' are pills and they feed them to you for everything. If you fall out of the ranks they 'squib' you; if you get shot they 'squib' you; if you have a broken leg they 'squib' you; if you have a headache they 'squib' you; if you have dysentery they 'squib' you; if you are costive they 'squib' you; they 'squib' you morning, night and noon. It's 'squibs' at the hospital all the time. Believe me, it's a gay life.

"The fellows who were fat when they left home take on a lean and hungry look and the uniforms which fitted so snugly before look baggy, and the ones who were thin become wiry and tough.

"During the process of making a soldier the 'slacker' and the 'yellow boy' are uncovered. They show sooner or later and are sent home humiliated, detested by their fellows. Those who come through are fit and ready for any duty, and it is then they find themselves and become real men. They have undergone hardships and privations, endured the scorching heat and choking dust of the desert; wallowed in gumbo mud, carried heavy packs on long 'hikes' and, best of all, have learned to master themselves. But it took time.

"Soldiers are not made in a day, a week, or a month. It takes time, and time cannot be made or bought; and with a war staring us in the face, time is the most important thing in our preparations. We have had our lessons. When are we going to profit by them? The Spanish-American war and the World War should have opened our eyes, so should the present situation in Europe. But, what's the use? Eventually we will have to pay and pay an awful price for our indifference.

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## OUR NATIONAL DEFENSE NUMBER

The material for this National Defense Number of the RECORDER has been largely assembled through the indefatigable efforts of Col. Lee Alexander Stone, 25 East Washington street, Chicago. This journal has many times called attention in its editorial columns to the need of a vital, militant American citizenship. We have insisted that the people of this country should be aroused from the *laissez faire* policy that allows the most dangerous doctrines to pass unchallenged. People are too busy or too indifferent to take active steps; they seem to believe that everything will come out all right in the end without thought or action on their part. Let some one else do it! They want to be let alone.

But the insidious teaching of revolutionary doctrines is going on; fundamental principles of American citizenship are being attacked; and it is important that these facts should at least be brought into the light of day. The intelligent man must know what is going on—he must think—and then he must translate thought into action.

Dr. Stone would appreciate your comment on the present number of the RECORDER.

Do you approve of National Defense?

Would you like to have further articles of this nature in the RECORDER?

Your opinions and suggests are valuable and will be used to great advantage in furthering national needs.

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[The following editorials are from the *Chicago Tribune*. They voice the sentiment of loyal citizens and 100 per cent Americans.]

### LOCOED PACIFISTS

Frederick Libby, secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, comes white faced before a startled nation. He has the deadly truth in his possession. The war department called it a mobilization. President Coolidge speaks of the defense test for Sept. 12, but the war department has been frank and brutal. In its official communications it has been at no pains to hide the fact that the citizenry is to be mobilized on that day. Mr. Libby has read somewhere that when a nation starts mobilizing it cannot stop. It picks a fight. Any one will do. Theory is that it is illogical to put all the citizens to the trouble of mobilizing and then not give them a run for their money. Otherwise it is a waste of time. Look at what happened ten years ago. Austria mobilized. Russia mobilized. Germany mobilized. France mobilized. And then all made the excuse that they had started the machine and couldn't stop it.

It is this dreadful word against which the pacifists will rally. Whatever it means, the United States shan't do it. It is teaching a child bad habits. It is regarded as a stimulant of evil imagination. In the pacifist lexicon it is a word



which connotes the release of a licentious and brutal soldiery, the tramp of conquest, the burning of towns, and the ravage of lands.

We wish it were possible under our laws to distribute certain elements of American citizenship where they belong. We'd send some to China to live in a land disintegrated by pacifism and the indifference of its citizens, a land divided by its unscrupulous chiefs and spoiled by invaders.

Others should go to Europe to get another perspective in countries which plan for war, provoke each other in peace, and go broke maintaining their armies. They should see Great Britain warily and sometimes wearily watching across the channel where English have been fighting since Crecy, in Normandy, Picardy, Artois, and the Low Countries, for a policy which the labor premier, theoretically a pacifist and anti-imperialist, cannot avoid and is even now carrying out.

They should see the French training their conscripts and anticipating the day when the German athletic societies will be found regimented with artillery behind them.

If our pacifists want to attack war, let them go where wars are made. If it is left for the United States to provoke a war the chances are the world has seen its last battlefield. The real dementia Americana is in our locoed pacifists. They are in a peaceful land which never properly attends to its defenses, and there they rave as if America were walking in armor, rattling the saber, and threatening the peace of the world.

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#### AMERICAN WOMEN AND PACIFISM

Our club editor, Miss Webber, attending the annual convention of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs, reports that applause greeted the recommendation of the president, Mrs. George T. Palmer, that clubs observe due caution in joining ostensible peace organizations and against being carried away by peace-at-any-price talk, which is a cloak for sedition.

May we hope this sensible warning and the approval with which it was received testify to an awakening among normal women to the interrelation of revolutionary radicalism of all varieties, foreign propaganda and pacifism? Once that interrelation is realized the widely organized pacifist movement, which has of late come conspicuously to the surface in several of the evangelical churches and in the colleges, will meet proper resistance. Confusion of thought will be done with and well meaning organizations will escape the danger of giving support to demoralizing influences the nature and ends of which the American public is only beginning to suspect.

The peace movement in America long antedates the world war, and, though, as it proceeded, it developed an extremist fringe and some sinister foreign influences, it was during the war and since that its most mischievous characteristics have appeared. We saw how enemy propaganda allied itself at once with pacifism and radicalism to weaken the country in its war effort, and while conditions have changed in some degree, the foreign influence in our pacifist movement is still clear. The representative of the German youths' peace movement, speaking at the pacifist conference at the University of Chicago, called the campaign of foreign pacifists "an invasion of the United States," and her description was far more significant than she probably intended. The United States is suffering from a most powerful, persistent, and many sided invasion of foreign interests. This invasion is directed against our traditional international policy, against our institutions and principles, against the organization of the nation's defense. It is at work to involve us in European political entanglements, through the gate of the league or otherwise, to stimulate parti-

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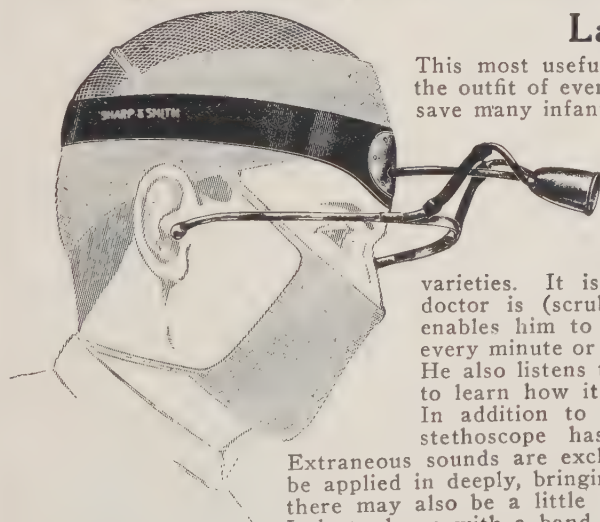
Thus it is easy to understand why the host of medical men who have learned how reliable it is in its character and results, not only take pains to order the original Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. (P. F. Co.), but also to see that their patients get no other!

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sanship in European quarrels, to obscure our sense of self-preservation and national interest, to obstruct the maintenance of our defenses and discredit our patriotism.

This is indeed an invasion, a mischief more likely to be victorious than an armed invasion, for it is more insidious, and, therefore, less likely to be combated. Already we see in the churches and colleges the extent of its advance. The tendency of organizations, inexperienced and uninformed as most of us in America are as to European conditions and methods, to accept at face value appeals on lofty altruistic grounds, is also apparent. American woman, with her ideals of service, her pity and generosity, is naturally receptive to such appeals, and, possessed of the vote, can register her emotion in the policy and upon the fate of her country as never before.

This is to be welcomed, provided always it is directed by intelligent consideration of realities. American women's duty and interest to protect our birthright are identical with American men's. It is theirs to help defend the fireside and keep our strong and long-proved roof over our heads. If they are wise they will look their self-styled peace movement in the face. They will ask how it is that the most pacific power on earth is being exhorted by alien emissaries to be peaceful, to put by its time tried policies, foreign and home, and to retrace the steps of our forefathers, who wisely and beneficently left the old world to be free from its immemorial strife and free to follow a new destiny.

Although America threatens and oppresses no one, our pacifists tell us that we dare not be strong lest we abuse our strength. Whether honestly confessed, or, as in most cases, evaded, that is a policy of nonresistance. Quibbles and sophistries should not deceive us. Pacifism works for an American too weak to enforce its right or defend its existence. Normal, clear eyed American womanhood can no more adopt such a doctrine than American manhood. It is the duty of both to refuse to adopt it in the sophistical guise of a false altruism.

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### CHURCHES IN GOVERNMENT

The passage, by a large committee of the Methodist conference, of resolutions which are in spirit and effect a declaration of nonresistance is a remarkable event in church affairs. It indicates not only the spread of extreme pacifist theories among the clergy, at least of the Methodist church, but is a new manifestation of the tendency to put the church as an organization in the field of politics and government.

The latter aspect of the action taken by the conference committee deserves more attention than, we think, is given it. The declaration and the act of war are acts of state, as are the imposition of taxation, the regulation of railroads, the passing of tariffs. They involve conduct and therefore are within the domain of moral judgment, but so does every other act of state. If it is the function of a church, acting as an organized body, to pass upon the act of state declaring or maintaining war, it is its function to intervene in any other act of state, a tax, for example, considered oppressive, or any other act deemed contrary to any moral or religious judgment. In other words, the distinction between church and state would become in due time, but inevitably, a distinction without a difference, a distinction or difference of form rather than of substance or effect.

No one would deny to clergymen or to members of religious bodies the right and duty to follow conscience or to labor—as citizens—against any acts of government which they deem immoral or contrary to religious truth. But to organize as clergymen or to put a religious organization acting as a religious





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organization to judging acts of state and employing its organized power to direct or resist acts of state is to put organized religion into government. As we have said on another occasion, there is but one proper way for the clergy (as clergy) and the churches to make reason and the will of God prevail in the political course of a nation, and that is by their influence over the conscience of the individual. Through the preaching of religious truth, conduct is guided and inspired. It is the function of the churches to stimulate the will to righteousness. It is not their function to pass laws to compel what they conceive to be right conduct. The organization of the churches to compel political action is politics and nothing else, and its effects are bound to be mischievous both to the churches and to government. We want applied morals and applied Christianity, but we want it applied by a righteous citizenship acting freely in the light of a conscience religious and moral truths have enlightened. We do not want it imposed by laws or policies forced upon government by organization of religious bodies for political action. The confusion of the functions of church and state, illustrated by these pacifist resolutions, has been responsible for many of the worst wars in the history of civilization. At this writing Ireland is trembling at the prospect of a religious war. It opens the gate to intolerance and internecine discord. Our forefathers understood this, for they were nearer the era of religious wars and intolerance than we are. The churches will be unwise indeed if they turn back to that error.

The resolutions declare that "we, as an organization, separate ourselves from war and take no part in its promotion." There has never been, so far as we know, any call for any church, as an organization, to promote war or to identify itself with any war, so this is a piece of surplusage. But the effect and intent of the resolutions are to throw the organized influence and official voice of the church against any act of war. This is emphasized by the committee's refusal to accept an amendment excepting from the pacifist generalizations against war wars to save the country and wars to aid humanity. The resolutions, as one dissentient member of the committee pointed out, were in effect a declaration in advance and without exception of opposition to any act of war by the government. In other words, although the constitution vests in congress the power to declare war and its preamble names as one of the objects of our government "to provide for the common defense," we have this committee of the church condemning any exercise of this power or any fulfillment of this object.

This is in reality an invasion of the powers and duties of government by a religious body, an act which the Methodist church would bitterly resent if another church, for some cause which that church held right, were to be guilty of it. It is not an advance but a backward step and inconsistent with American principles of government and of liberty.

Of course, in case of threatened war, as one of the dissenters remarked, its effect would be swept away. But meanwhile the pacifism it expresses obstructs wise action for national defense and the cultivation of conditions and policies conducive to respect for American rights and to our security from aggression.

---



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### WHEREIN IS LENIN GREAT?

A sympathizer with the theories of the late Nicolai Lenin, called upon to defend the slaughter and misery which resulted from the application of these theories, explained that Lenin must destroy entirely the old social structure in order to build anew on a firm foundation.

We have in the day's news an additional bit of evidence of the extent to which the soviet government is going in its destruction of the old social structure. Russia Cheka troops have fired on a mob of 3,000 unemployed who were demanding food or work at Saratov, killing five and wounding twenty. These victims were not pillars in the old social structure, but peasants and workers for whom the soviet government has insisted repeatedly it is organized.

Such incidents make it evident that the Lenin apologist was merely phrase making. In so far as the Lenin theory was applied to the destruction of the aristocracy and the middle class, the apologist's explanation might satisfy him. But when the principle of destruction is extended to the very masses it is theoretically designed to save, it proves its fallacy. Communism has destroyed not only the aristocracy and middle classes of Russia, but has destroyed the greatest motivating influence in life—the incentive to labor.

Since primitive man first learned to dry meat, to smoke fish, and to save skins in preparation for winter's scarcity and cold, accumulation of private property has been the chief incentive to work and progress. When that is removed, as by the force of the communistic theory, society collapses. That is what has occurred in Russia. Economic organization, means of transportation and communication, and the machinery of production and distribution have fallen in ruins under the Lenin theory that to build we must first destroy.

Failure of industrial production, mishandling of the reduced food production, starvation, mob risings, and wholesale murder follow. The poor, who were to have been the beneficiaries of the communistic Utopia, are its saddest and most miserable victims. Wherein is Lenin great? What firm foundation for a new society is the continued application of his theory of destruction preparing?

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### THE DANGEROUS PACIFIST

Those who wish to prevent preparedness so that they can attack the state from within and set up a communistic government founded upon the principles of Bolshevism, know that the more unprepared the nation is the more certain they will be to gain their ends. Having rendered the nation defenseless, they would impose their will upon it with force, using fire and the sword against those who opposed their selfish will. Wherever you see a communist head, hit it. Strike it a telling blow with the good right arm that is yours.

Jesus was above all a man of peace, the Prince of Peace. There is no doubt of that, but Jesus was also the Redeemer of the oppressed, the Protector of the weak and the defenseless. In the 24th Chapter of St. Matthew, at the 43d Verse it is written:

"But know this, that if the good man of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up. Therefore be ye also ready."

Jesus would never have used this example of the need of preparedness if he had not approved of repelling the attacks of the wicked, by force if necessary. And if it is right for the individual to defend against aggression, by force, certainly it is right for the nation to do so. What would you think of the man who stood by and saw a woman or a little child attacked by ruffians without lifting a hand in her defense? You would think he was a "skunk," and rightly so.—Maj. J. H. M. Dudley, pastor First Congregational Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

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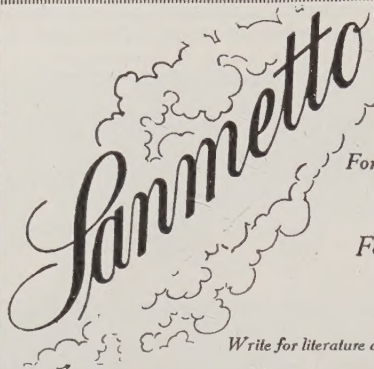
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is the one stimulant of the hepatic functions that will produce its effect without at the same time setting up too great bowel activity.

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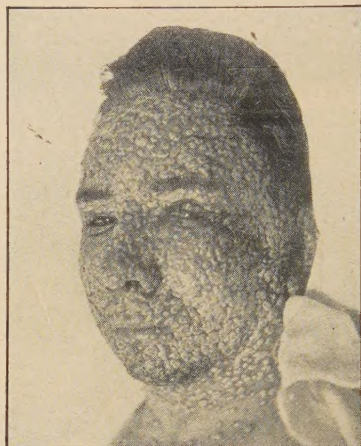
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# Smallpox

## a present menace



*Photo, courtesy Michigan Department of Health, 1924.*

Smallpox is again the loathsome, disfiguring, and oft-times fatal disease it was years ago, when Jenner first advocated vaccination.

The disease may assume a highly virulent and hemorrhagic form at any time, as witness the case here pictured, which occurred in Michigan as recently as June, 1924.

## Vaccination Urgent

A large percentage of the American population is unvaccinated, therefore, unprotected against smallpox. The increasing incidence and virulence of the disease in this country makes it a public duty to vaccinate **now** all persons not recently vaccinated.

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